

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

**Thursday, the 20th August 1925.**

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI AVARGAL, C.I.E., I.S.O.) in the chair.

### I QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—*

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

### STARRED QUESTIONS.

#### Bench Courts.

*The second-class Bench Court, Tanjore.*

\* 163 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how long it is since the present President of the second-class Bench Court, Tanjore, took charge of his office;

(b) whether he has been absent off and on for weeks together;

(c) whether it is a fact that the first-class President presides over the second-class Bench also, during his absence;

(d) if so, whether appealable cases are made non-appealable thereby, causing hardship and injustice to poor people; and

(e) if the first-class Bench Court has no cases whether the Government will kindly consider the abolition of that Court?

A.—(a) The present president took charge of the office on the 27th February 1925.

(b) He took leave on two occasions as noted below:—

(1) For eight days from the 1st June 1925.

(2) From the 22nd June to the 21st July 1925.

(c) Yes.



[20th August 1925]

- (d) The procedure did not result in hardship and injustice to the poor by making appealable cases non-appealable as out of 224 cases tried by the first-class Bench President while he was in charge of the second-class Bench Court, only four cases were contested and the fines levied in those cases ranged from four annas to rupee one.
- (e) The suggestion that the first-class Bench Court has not got sufficient work has no foundation as the work of the Bench is steadily on the increase. The number of cases tried by the Bench in 1924 was 329 against 114 of 1923 and the number till 15th July 1925 was 324 excluding the second-class cases tried by the first-class Bench.

### Civil Justice.

#### *Grant of increments to unpassed men.*

\* 164 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government will call for and place on the table the Accountant-General's reply No. T.M. 25-4-405, dated 20th/21st March 1923, to the letter No. R.O.C. 480/23, dated 12th March 1923, of the Registrar of the High Court, Madras, thereon in the matter of the grant of increments to unpassed men?

A.—The Government are not prepared to lay the communication referred to on the table.

Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB:—“May I know the reason, Sir?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“I think the reason is contained in the question itself. We are asked to lay on the table the Accountant-General's reply to the Registrar of the High Court, Madras. Correspondence like that which passes between two different departments are not generally placed on the table of the Council. If it is a letter addressed to the Government or a letter emanating from the Government itself, it is a different matter. It may be the views of the Accountant-General might not have been agreed to by the High Court, and we cannot place them on the record of the House.”

#### *Activities of the Rule Committee as per the Report of the Civil Justice Committee.*

\* 165 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have perused the report of the Civil Justice Committee;

(b) whether they propose to take any action in the matters referred to therein especially increasing the activities of the Rule Committee and other matters requiring action by the local Government and those meant for consideration of the presiding officers; and

(c) whether he would place on the table of the House an outline of the action proposed to be taken by the Government and take the opinion of the Council thereon?



20th August 1925]

A.—(a) (b) & (c) (1) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 160. The recommendations of the Committee fall generally under three main heads:—

- (i) those that require legislation either in the Indian Legislature or in the Provincial Legislature;
- (ii) those that require action by the High Court or by presiding officers of courts; and
- (iii) those that require administrative action by local Governments.

The Government of India are addressing the local Government on all the recommendations.

- (2) Recommendations coming under class (i) are being examined by this Government in consultation with the Honourable the Judges of the High Court. The views of the local Government on these recommendations will be forwarded to the Government of India and steps will be taken where necessary to give effect to the suggestions by legislation in the Central or in the Provincial Legislature as the case may be.
- (3) In the case of the recommendations coming under class (ii) the Committee have suggested that some of the recommendations may, in the interests of uniformity, be most conveniently given effect to by legislation. The opinion of the local Government on these recommendations together with the views of the Honourable the Judges will be forwarded to the Government of India who will decide whether any and if so which of the recommendations should be made the subject of legislation and which should be left to the High Court to deal with under their rule-making powers. As regards the less important recommendations under this head, the Honourable the Judges are being requested to take the necessary action.
- (4) Finally, in the case of the proposals that fall under class (iii) the Government are examining the recommendations of the Committee in consultation with the High Court.
- (5) The Council will be consulted as occasion arises.

*The functions of the Revenue Divisional Officer, British Cochin.*

\* 166 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether in British Cochin the Revenue Divisional Officer is also the Subordinate Judge;
- (b) whether in posting such officers any attention is paid to their legal qualifications; and
- (c) whether the Government propose in future to appoint to such office only officers who possess judicial qualifications?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) Yes, as far as practicable.



[20th August 1925]

**Irrigation.***Repair of the northern bank of the Kolladam river.*

\* 167 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representations from the people in Trichinopoly district that the northern bank of the Kolladam river has not been repaired well and that it is likely to give way before a fresh flood; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by the Government in the matter?

A.—(a) The Government believe that representations have been made to the Executive officers of the Public Works Department.

(b) The necessary steps are being taken to improve the protection of the bank.

*Improvement of the supply of Harpanahalli tank.*

\* 168 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the existence of an incomplete channel the excavation of which was commenced several years ago to improve the supply of Harpanahalli tank in the Bellary district;

(b) the length of the channel so far excavated and of that yet remaining to be done to complete the channel; and

(c) whether provision has been made for the completion of the channel, and if not, when it would be made?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Will the Government be pleased to call for the information?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Yes.”

*The subordinate staff in Godavari and Kistna deltas.*

\* 169 Q.—Mr. M. SEETAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any orders regarding the restoration of the subordinate staff in the Godavari and Kistna deltas which had been dispensed with in 1923 and also about the increase of subdivisions in the above deltas; and

(b) the number of subdivisions that have been restored and the number of new sections that is proposed to be increased?

A.—The Government have approved of the formation of two additional subdivisions and 12 additional sections in the delta areas of the Kistna Eastern, Central and Western divisions and the Godavari Western division.

Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU:—“May I know whether the Government are aware that the order is not given effect to until now?”



20th August 1925]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The order was passed quite recently, because there was a variety of opinions expressed on the expediency of the measure. Finally, the Government have, as is noted down here, approved of the formation of two additional subdivisions and twelve additional sections. Having regard to what has fallen from the hon. Member I shall see that it is given effect to immediately."

*Construction of locks for Ellore canal, etc.*

\* 170 Q.—Mr. M. SEETAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether it is proposed to construct a lock at the head of the Ellore canal and a lock at the head of the Bandar canal in the Kistna delta and if so, when?

A.—Yes; the works will be begun this year.

*Restoration of the anicut across the Noyal river.*

\* 171 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) in what state the matter of restoring the anicut across the Noyal river near Agrahara Periapalayam is at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Executive Engineer recommended the restoration and the Superintending Engineer approved of the recommendation;

(c) what the estimated cost of the restoration is; and

(d) when the work is going to be commenced and when it is expected to be finished?

A.—(a) Detailed estimates are being prepared by the Superintending Engineer.

(b) Yes.

(c) Roughly Rs. 15,000 for restoring the anicut, and Rs. 2,500 for excavating the channel.

(d) The work will be begun when the estimates are sanctioned and funds provided.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"The amount being a small one, may I know whether the Executive Engineer or the Superintending Engineer that should sanction the money, or the Government?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Government, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Will the Government be pleased to see that the money is allotted as early as possible?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"They will do their best, Sir."

*Anicut across the Noyal river.*

\* 172 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there has been a proposal to put up an anicut across the Noyal river near Anaipalaiyam, a few miles from the Uttukuli railway station in the Coimbatore district;



[20th August 1925]

(b) whether the necessary levels, etc., were taken about the year 1915 and an order was passed then that the work would be taken up in times of famine conditions;

(c) whether it is a fact that three tanks can be filled with water from the anicut and a large area can be irrigated out of the lands which are partly irrigated and partly unirrigated at present;

(d) whether the villagers have agreed to pay some contributions towards the construction of the dam and the channels; and

(e) whether the Government are prepared to take up the work at once and if not in what stage the matter is at present and what view the Government have in the matter?

A.—The Government have no information, but have called for a report.

### Landlord and Tenant.

#### *Select Committee on the Malabar Tenancy Bill.*

\* 173 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: With reference to the Select Committee meeting held at Ootacamund in May 1925 to discuss the Malabar Tenancy Bill, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the total amount of travelling allowances and other allowances drawn by the Members of the said Committee?

A.—A sum of Rs. 4,941-10-0 has been drawn till now as travelling allowance and daily allowance by the members of the Select Committee. The outstanding claims, if preferred, will bring the total amount to about Rs. 6,217-3-0.

#### *Fixity of tenure to the tenants under ryotwari landlords.*

\* 174 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to refer to the answer given to question No. 648 on 24th March 1925 (Volume XXIII, page 621) and to place before the House a summary of correspondence on the subject of giving fixity of tenure to tenants under ryotwari landlords and state in what year the final orders were passed and for what reasons?

A.—The Government decided in 1914 after a detailed inquiry that legislative interference on behalf of tenants in ryotwari tracts was unnecessary. The correspondence is confidential and cannot be placed on the table of the House.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I know why the correspondence is treated as confidential?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“These inquiries were set on foot in pursuance of a requisition from the Government of India. If the majority or a large number of members of this hon. House require that all the correspondence should be placed on the table of the House, we shall have to get the leave of the Government of India.”

### Legislative.

#### *Representation of the backward areas in the Legislative Council.*

\* 175 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state who represents in the Legislative Council the backward areas?



20th August 1925]

A.—Sahib Mehrban-i-dostan Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo, Zamindar of Kallikota, represents the backward tracts in the Legislative Council.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ May I know the reasons which induced the Government to nominate him and his qualifications to represent the backward tracts ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ On the ground apparently that he possesses properties in the backward tracts and presumably knows the conditions of those properties and the tract round about those properties.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Are the Government not aware of the fact that he does not own properties in the backward tracts ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I was not aware.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Has the Government taken care to inquire before his nomination whether he owns properties in the Agency tracts ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I take it that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition speaking from his place has given this information. We shall seek to verify this information ; but nothing can be done just now ; we shall keep this in mind for guidance. It is obvious we cannot henceforth act on a prima facie impression.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ The hon. Member told us that he was under the impression that the hon. Member had properties in the backward tracts. How did he get the impression ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Probably very wrongly, Sir, but I got it.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ It may be a fact that a portion of his zamindari is known as agency, but it is a fact it is not part of the scheduled districts.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I have been reminded of that more than once and I shall keep that in mind.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ May I ask the Leader of the House whether persons in those tracts should have property to be represented in this House ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Not necessarily, Sir.”

#### Police.

*Alleged finding of a dead body of a Badaga boy in a tank in Wellington Barracks.*

\* 176 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the dead body of a poor Badaga boy named Hiria, son of Bellie of Jagamala village, employed in the general section of the Cordite Factory at Aruvankadu was found in a tank in Wellington Barracks recently ;



[20th August 1925]

(b) whether it is a fact that the investigation by the Police showed that the boy did not commit suicide but was murdered ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the investigation by the Police revealed some clues to the identity of the person believed to have murdered the boy ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Police in spite of such clues did not, at a later stage, pursue the investigation vigorously ; and

(e) whether any police officers of a higher rank than the local police were or are being deputed to trace out the culprit and bring him to justice ?

A.—(a) The dead body of the Badaga was found floating in the Wellington lake on 19th November 1924.

(b) No.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

(e) No.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ With regard to clauses (b), (c) and (d), is it a fact that the police in the preliminary investigation wanted to include a clerk in the factory as being concerned in the matter and is it a fact that the Badaga boy was working in the clerk's house after the factory hours ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I am afraid, Sir, I do not know the details of investigation by the police. If the hon. Member evinces curiosity in the matter, I will inquire.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ It is not a question of curiosity ; it is a serious matter of life and death although the dead boy was only a poor Badaga boy. The boy was working in the Aruvankadu Factory and after the factory hours he was working in a clerk's house.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The State does not make a difference between Badaga boys and other boys.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ I am glad to hear it. The police went on to investigate the matter but afterwards they seemed to have dropped it ; there has been some sort of scandal. I hope the hon. the Law Member will now at least inquire into the matter.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ May I know what was the finding recorded on the death of this Badaga boy ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ With regard to the question that emanated from the hon. Member from North Arcot, I wish to remind him that suspicion had first alighted on a particular individual. Necessary evidence might not have been secured. As to the question put by the hon. Member from Chittoor (Mr. C. R. Reddi), the finding was that it was not possible to say whether he committed suicide or was murdered. At all events, the police were not able to trace any culprits.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ When the body was found, if it was a murder there might have been marks of violence ; that would be evidence that the man did not commit suicide. The information that I got at the time I put the question was—non-officials are at a great disadvantage because the records are not open to them—that it was not a case of suicide and therefore the police were on the track to find out the man or men.”



20th August 1925]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I am perfectly willing to take it from the hon. Member there were marks of violence on the drowned boy ; presumably what has happened is something more than the mere act of drowning oneself. From that point of view and having regard to the allegations that have been made, further inquiries will be made.”

*Punitive police at Gooty.*

\* 177 Q.—MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the faction between two persons Kona Timma Reddi of Gooty and K. Chinnarappa Reddi of Peddavadagu is one which extends to Gooty and 26 other villages in Anantapur district ;

(b) whether the faction exists among the Reddi community alone ;

(c) if so, the necessity for asking other communities to bear the cost of the special police ;

(d) how many police stations there are in the faction-affected area ; and

(e) whether the Government considered the question of opening up one or two new police stations to relieve the situation ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 396, Judicial, dated 15th July 1925, which has been placed on Editors' Table.

(d) Till 31st May 1925 the villages in which partisans of the two factions reside included portions of the jurisdictions of three police stations, but there was a police station in only one of those villages.

(e) Yes. A new police station was opened at Teliki on 1st June 1925.

MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“ With regard to clause (e), Sir, may I know whether the new police station referred to in the answer is a station for the special police ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Yes.”

MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“ With regard to clause (d), may I know the name of the village in which the police station is situated ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I cannot say off-hand, Sir.”

The hon. the RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ May I ask whether the levy of the punitive tax was confined to the Reddi community and not to the other communities ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ It is not confined to any community ; it extends to everybody who has taken an active part in the factions.”

MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“ It refers only to those people in the village who have taken part in the faction. Have the Government made any efforts to find out these people ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Under section 15 of the Act of 1861, the duty is, in the first place, cast on the District Magistrate who will send to Government lists of those who have taken prominent part in the faction. The Government will then apply its mind to the question and pass orders.”



[20th August 1925]

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Have these people no remedy against the proposals of the District Magistrate ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ No legal remedies ; but representations to the Executive can of course be made.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Do I understand that the District Magistrate has discretion to levy this tax on any people he chooses ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Subject to revision by the Government, yes.”

\* Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—“ Having regard to the fact that these offences are non-bailable offences, why should not the Criminal Tribes Act be put in force there ? ” (Laughter.)

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I am afraid the inhabitants of that locality will not certainly feel any elation at that suggestion. It is not the case that they are criminal tribes in the sense that they are addicted to crimes as their normal avocation and preoccupation. It does happen from time to time that during factions even otherwise peaceably disposed people lash themselves into fury and commit excesses.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know whether the policy of the Government is to station such punitive police wherever there are factions ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Not at all. The Government policy however is to station police under section 15 of the Act, 1861, where no other possibility is seen. For instance, if the leaders in a locality concerned will say that they are small things, that the people concerned make these factions, and they are not the result of any undetected crimes, then there will be no necessity for these measures.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ May I ask whether imposition of punitive police is not an extraordinary measure ? If a locality is continuously troublesome, it is only a case for strengthening the ordinary police ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ It is exactly on account of remarks such as these lucidly explained by the Raja of Ramnad that the Government in their order have said that they will study the situation for the next few months and make up their minds as to what is to be done. If the emergency police had been necessary then additional police will be quartered on the locality at the expense of the State. It is hoped however that the ordinary tax-payer should not be compelled to pay for the vagaries of particular individuals.”

*Alleged ill-treatment of Adi-Dravida labourers in the tanneries in Ambur.*

\* 178 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that in the tanneries owned by private persons in and around Ambur, North Arcot district, the Adi-Dravidas who work there as labourers are subjected to great hardships in the matter of residential quarters, medical relief and education of their children ;



20th August 1925]

(b) whether it is a fact that infliction of corporal punishments, such as being locked up for a number of days without food, being put into fetters, whipping, etc., by the proprietors or their agents for temporary absence on private business or for inadequate work, is very common in those tanneries;

(c) whether it is a fact that a case of unlawful restraint was reported by one Ammani Ammal, wife of Muthan, to the Sub-Inspector of Police, Ambur, on the morning of 13th February 1925, to the effect that her husband had been confined, bound in chains, for more than five days in a tannery of one V. L. Muhammad Nawaz Sahib, Ambur; and

(d) if the Government have no information with reference to the whole question, whether they will call for the information?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government understand that the Adi-Dravida labourers are not subjected to the hardships referred to.

(c) A complaint of wrongful restraint was made as stated. The case was registered and charged but ended in discharge.

(d) Does not arise.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“The answer to clauses (a) and (b) is ‘the Government understand that the Adi-Dravida labourers are not subjected to the hardships referred to.’ May I know if the matter was inquired into and reported to the Government by the Commissioner of Labour or is it only an inference drawn by the Government?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“The Government does not make such inferences.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“May I know, Sir, who made the complaint and why did not the police prosecute the person who gave the wrong information if they thought there was absolutely no foundation of truth for the complaint? Further, Sir, it is a very serious charge of wrongful confinement for five days.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“The complaint was made by one Ammani Ammal. If the hon. Member suggests that she should have been prosecuted at once—of course it is a legitimate thing to do—I may say that considering the ignorance of this woman and of the fact that probably she was misled into making this charge, the Government and the local authorities thought that it was not well to prosecute Ammani Ammal.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“With reference to clause (c) may I know if the Government are aware that the sub-magistrate in whose court the case was filed was the tennismate of the local tennis playing officers and that he threatened and induced the witnesses of the Adi-Dravidas not to give strong evidence in favour of the Adi-Dravida?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“Mr. President, Sir, I do hope that this would be the last question of the kind that is put on the floor of the House. I am pained that an hon. Member should, from his place in the House, suggest that because somebody played tennis with somebody else, therefore he was likely to ask witnesses not to give strong evidence—I think that was the statement made—in a particular criminal case. Sir, it is a statement which none of the magistrates in this country deserve having regard to the sense of responsibility which animates, I would say unanimously animates them all. I trust the hon. Membe



[20th August 1925]

Mr. R. Veerian will see that he is doing injustice to himself, to the magistracy and to the cause of self-government by putting this question."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"Is there not the possibility of influencing the sub-magistrate when he becomes a tennismate with the leader of the opposite party?" (Laughter.)

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"If that question were pushed to its logical conclusion all I can say is that there are new terrors in tennis of which we are not aware."

### Public Works.

*Divisions comprising the circle of the Superintending Engineer, Madras.*

\* 179 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the divisions comprising the circle of the Superintending Engineer, Madras;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ceded districts included in the circle are worse circumstanced in the matter of rain, irrigation and roads than the rest of the area included in the circle;

(c) whether the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which has cost over a crore of rupees and requires to be developed is situated entirely in the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts;

(d) whether it is a fact that there are many major and minor irrigation projects to be investigated in the Kurnool and Bellary districts, especially with reference to the Tungabhadra channels, the Chepad system, etc.;

(e) whether there is not Government accommodation for office and residential purposes of the Superintending Engineer, if Bellary is again made his headquarters;

(f) whether the change of headquarters to Madras has not added to the difficulties of adequately supervising the roads and the irrigation works and of investigating and suggesting ways and means for improving the irrigation facilities in the Ceded districts and minimising the effects of periodical failures of monsoons therein; and

(g) whether representations have been received by the Government that Bellary should be reconstituted the headquarters of the Superintending Engineer, and if so, what orders have been passed thereon?

A.—(a) Bellary, Kurnool, Madanapalle, Chingleput and North and South Presidency.

(b) Yes, so far as rainfall is concerned and possibly in the other respects.

(c) The canal is situated in the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts.

(d) The Government have recently appointed a committee, of which the hon. Member is one, to inquire into this matter and advise them.

(e) There is no accommodation available now, but arrangements could probably be made.

(f) & (g) Schemes of retrenchment, no doubt, tend to increase such difficulties as the hon. Member suggests, but the Government have not received any request so far for the reconstitution of the Bellary Circle.



20th August 1925]

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what has become of the bungalow which served as the residential quarters of the Superintending Engineer?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" It was otherwise disposed of."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" For what purpose may I know?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" It is not possible to say at once. I will inform the hon. Member later."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" With regard to (d) I myself made a representation. May I know whether the matter is now engaging the attention of the Government though it may not be on a request made from outside?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The matter has not yet been taken up."

### Railways.

*Erection of a pumping station on the river Palar by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.*

\* 180 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company propose to locate a pumping station to convey water to Jalarpet and other stations on the bed of Palar river in Kadayanchi village, adjacent to Vaniyambadi town;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the location of the pumping station at the proposed site would diminish the underground supply of water which now is used for the cultivation of about 5,000 acres of land; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take any steps to prevent the location of this pumping station?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 14.

### Religious Disputes.

*Construction of a temple in proximity to Muhammadan place of worship, Kurnool.*

\* 181 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that all the District Magistrates of Kurnool since 1907 have disapproved of the action of the late Krishnaswami Chetti of Kurnool, namely, the construction of a temple in Raja street on the ground of its close proximity to already established places of Muhammadan worship in the locality and in their orders it was distinctly laid down that no public pooja should be performed and no public procession should be taken out from the chattram constructed by the late Chettiyar;

(b) if the answer be in the affirmative, the reasons why public pooja is allowed to be performed in the said chattram, and why public procession was



[20th August 1925]

allowed to be taken out helped by the police in 1923, and why gods are allowed to be installed in the said chattram contrary to the orders of the District Magistrate; and

(c) whether the Muhammadans of the place have not been protesting against the action of the late Chettiyar from the beginning; if so, what was the result of their protests?

A.—(a) Several District Magistrates have disapproved and have ordered that no public worship should be performed from the chattram of the late Chettiyar.

(b) & (c) The District Judge of Kurnool in O.S. No. 6 of 1925 has held that the owner of the choultry and the temples contained therein are entitled to conduct and carry on the worship of the deities according to Hindu rites and usages and to carry the idols in procession through the public streets and has also granted the owner a permanent injunction restraining the Muslims from interfering with his religious and lawful rights in these matters.

*Alleged Hindu-Muslim tension in Odayathur village.*

\* 182 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any reports or representations about any Hindu-Muslim tension in Odayathur village, Tirukkoyilur taluk of South Arcot district;

(b) whether it is a fact that there have been cases and counter-cases between the members of the two communities and if so, with what results; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken in the matter by Government or the subordinate officers and what is the state of communal feeling in the village at present?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. A case and counter-case between the two communities were filed in April 1924. The accused in both cases were discharged.

(c) The Government have taken no action. There is now no ill-feeling between the communities.

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"With regard to clauses (a) and (c) of this question, may I know if some of the Muhammadan gentlemen of the place have not sent up a mahazar to the Government that they were being persecuted by the other people?"

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"No such mahazar has come to my notice, but I shall inquire if any has been received by the local authorities. However I may say, that we were told that the feelings had died down; but if the facts are otherwise we shall have to take steps."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I only say that I have got a copy of the mahazar alleged to have been sent to the hon. the Law Member. Probably he will make further inquiries in the matter."

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Yes, Sir."



20th August 1925]

**State Prisoners.**

*The health of Mr. R. Chinnayya Pillai, a political prisoner.*

\* 183 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the weight of Mr. R. Chinnayya Pillai of Mayavaram, a political prisoner recently released, on admission to prison;

(b) his weight on the date of his release;

(c) the reason for the decrease;

(d) the reasons why no interview or correspondence was permitted in his case though the Jail regulations allow the same; and

(e) the reasons why Mr. Pillai was retained only in the quarantine in the Cuddalore Jail?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—“Is it not the duty of the Jail authorities under the Jail Rules to take the weight of the prisoners both when they are admitted and when they are discharged?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“I take it from the hon. Member, Sir.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—“Will the Government be pleased to ascertain the facts seeing that there was abnormal loss of weight?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“I will ask my hon. Colleague to look into the matter.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“Will he be pleased to call for the information?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“I have requested my hon. Colleague the Member for Jails to do so.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Is it not one of the privileges of an ordinary prisoner to receive letters at stated periods and what was the particular reason for depriving this prisoner of that privilege, Sir?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“The privilege is qualified I understand. But, any further question may be addressed to my hon. Colleague.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“I believe I know the rules of the Jail Code.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“In that particular, my hon. Friend has the advantage over me, because I have never administered that portfolio. (Laughter.) But I think questions relating to jails and Jail Regulations ought to be more properly addressed to my hon. Colleague Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur and if my hon. Friend would repeat the question I am sure he will get the necessary information from my hon. Colleague.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Along with that may I request the hon. the Home Member to look into this matter as to why a prisoner like Mr. Chinnayya Pillai was kept in the quarantine ward which gave him no



[20th August 1925]

room for moving about to get the necessary exercise whereas other prisoners had been given more freedom in that matter? Will the Government be pleased to enlighten us in this particular?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I will look into the question."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I ask the hon. Member to call for the information?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"My hon. Friend of course means the hon. the Home Member."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Will the hon. Member kindly repeat his question?"

### Collectorates.

#### *Appointments in the Revenue department in Kurnool district.*

\* 184 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what was the total number of appointments on Rs. 60—4—80 grade in the Revenue department at the beginning of 1924 in the Kurnool district; how many of them were held by Muhammadans?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the Revenue Establishment list of the Kurnool district corrected up to 1st April 1924, copy of which will be found in the Legislative Council Library.

#### *Statements of unpassed clerks from Collectors.*

\* 185 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to call for statements of unpassed clerks from the Collectors with a view to exempt them and remove the great discontent?

A.—The Government consider that the orders issued in G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, which has been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, are adequate and do not propose to take any action in the direction suggested.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"May I know if the Government Order has retrospective effect so as to involve the refund of the increments drawn already?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I think so, Sir."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Is the Government aware of the fact that the Inspector-General of Registration has passed an order in his department of course that the Government Order should not be given retrospective effect and that it should take effect only from 1st March 1925?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"No, Sir."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to enquire into the matter and see that there is uniformity in all the departments?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Certainly, Sir."



20th August 1925]

*Alleged grievances of unpassed men in service.*

\* 186 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to refer to the debates in Volume XXIII, page 1050 et seq. on my amendment as to the grievances of unpassed men affected by certain Government orders and state—

(a) what is the total of the increments drawn by unpassed clerks after March 1923 which were held by Government to have been wrongly given in the several departments ;

(b) whether any clerks in the offices under the control of the Collectors of South Kanara and Malabar were made to refund the increments so drawn ;

(c) if so, what was the total amount ; and

(d) what orders Government have passed on my amendment as well as the resolution as amended, which were both carried (Volume XXIII, page 1073) ?

A.—(a) The Government have not the information.

(b) In memorials received from certain unpassed clerks in the South Kanara and Malabar districts, it is stated that increments drawn by them have been recovered from them. Government have no other information on the point.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) The hon. Member is referred to the statement of resolutions passed by the Council and the action taken on them by the Government. The statement has been laid on the table of the House.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Sir, with reference to clause (d), a statement is said to have been laid on the table. We have not received any statement at all nor can we find any statement laid on the table of this House. May I ask, if it has not been already laid on the table, it may be done so now ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The statement has not been laid on the table, but it will be shortly placed there. The information was communicated to the Council Office and I hope it will, in due course, be laid on the table.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Am I to understand that it will be laid on the table shortly ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I presume so, Sir.”

**Court of Wards and Zamindars.**

*The Panchalankurichi zamindari.*

\* 187 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any order of the Government at the time when the Panchalankurichi zamindari in Tinnevely district was taken up by the Government that it should be given back to the descendants of the deposed zamindar after 100 years ;

(b) if so, the reason for not acting upon the order ;

(c) whether any petition was submitted to the Government by the descendants of the original zamindar ;



[20th August 1925]

(d) if so, the order passed by the Government on the petition; and  
 (e) the allowance paid now to the descendants of the deposed zamindar?

A.—(a) No.  
 (b) Does not arise.  
 (c) Yes.  
 (d) It was rejected.  
 (e) Rupees 50 per mensem.

MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“With reference to clause (c), may I know the chief grounds in the petition for claiming the zamindari by the descendants of the zamindar?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“I must ask for notice. It was a long time ago that the correspondence took place and I am afraid I have not studied it.”

MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“Is there any recent petition put in by the descendants of the zamindar?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“As far as I know, the last correspondence closed about 1912. The correspondence took place between the years 1908 and 1912.”

MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“May I know whether any documents were produced along with the petition showing the petitioners' title to the property?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The hon. Member has replied that he does not remember any correspondence after 1912. That means he will apparently look into it hereafter.”

MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“I will confine myself to the correspondence between 1908–1912.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The hon. Member says that he has no information and that he cannot recollect it.”

THE RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“With reference to clause (d), it is stated that the petition was rejected. May I know if it was rejected for the only reason that there was no right as claimed by the petitioners or for any other reasons?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“The petition was rejected successively by this Government, by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State. I do not think these authorities set forth their reasons for rejecting it.”

#### General.

*Management of certain factories and properties belonging to the Basel Mission.*

\* 188 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what authority and control is exercised by the Local Government over the management by the Commonwealth Trust of certain factories and properties belonging to the Basel Mission; and

(b) what is the interest, if any, of the British Government in the said factories and properties?

A.—(a) & (b) None.



20th August 1925]

**Land Revenue.**

*Memorial of the Madura District Ryots' and Landholders' Association.*

\* 189 Q.—MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps on the memorial submitted by the Madura District Ryots' and Landholders' Association, Madura, dated 18th August 1924;

(b) whether any conferences have been held by the Collector of Madura and the Executive Engineer of Madura division with the leading ryots of Madura district; and

(c) if so, the result of the conferences?

A.—(a) The memorial referred to was forwarded to the Board of Revenue for disposal. The orders of the Board on it were duly communicated to the Honorary Secretary of the Association.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government have no information.

MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR:—“With reference to clause (a), may I know the orders passed on the memorial by the Board?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“I have no objection to furnish the hon. Member with a copy of the Board's order thereon.”

MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR:—“With reference to (b), may I know the number of conferences held?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“I am unable to say, Sir.”

MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR:—“With reference to (c), will the Government be pleased to call for the information?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“If the hon. Member means whether any definite orders were passed as a result of those conferences, I shall be very glad to send for copies of those orders, if any.”

MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR:—“I want to know whether any happy relation has been created between the ryots and the executive authorities?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“I hope so, Sir.”

*Alleged attachment of standing crops in Tanjore.*

\* 190 Q.—MR. V. PANTULU AYYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Revenue officers in Tanjore district have attached standing crops in the current fasli for kist due either for January or February or for both and by putting them to auction have also realized in advance kist due for the succeeding months also;

(b) if so, how many pattadars were subjected to this treatment;

(c) the amount realized through auction from such pattadars in advance; and

(d) in how many cases advance amounts were realized through auction after the recent adjournment motion in the Council regarding Tanjore and the total number of such cases before and after the motion?



[20th August 1925]

A.—(a) & (b) In fasli 1334 there were five cases in which the sale of standing crops for arrears of January and February 1925 realized a surplus which was credited to the subsequent kists.

(c) The surplus amount realized was Rs. 201-8-0.

(d) One of these cases occurred before 6th February 1925 and four after that date.

*Preparation of a list of lands available for assignment to the depressed classes.*

\* 191 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether lists of lands available for assignment to the depressed classes have been prepared for any of the districts in the province and, if so, for what districts and where copies of them can be had for mere perusal or for sale?

A.—A copy of the B.P. Routine No. 1187, Press, dated 5th March 1925, issuing the instructions approved by Government regarding the publication of the lists of lands reserved for members of the depressed classes is laid on the Council Table.<sup>a</sup>

*Arrears of land revenue in Gosbal Thalur, etc., villages.*

11-30 a.m. \* 192 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the villages of Gosbal Thalur and Birapuram the land revenue arrears of 1332, 1333 and 1334 were all collected in the current fasli; and

(b) the average outturn of kora, jonna, and cotton, respectively, in these villages in each of the said faslis?

A.—(a) The collection of the land revenue of fasli 1332 in these villages was first postponed to fasli 1333 and then again to fasli 1334. In fasli 1334, the collection of the whole of this postponed revenue in two villages and half of the amount in the third was ordered but Government was not at the time aware that the local officers had omitted to collect the revenue of fasli 1333 in that year. As soon as Government learnt of this from the hon. Member who puts this question, they issued orders that the postponed revenue of 1332 was to be further postponed to 1335, i.e., that only two years' revenue should be collected in fasli 1334.

(b) The average estimated outturn of the dry crops in the villages during faslis 1332, 1333 and 1334 is reported as under:—

		Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.
Bhairapuram	...	Below 4 as.	5 as. and above.	9.6 as.
Gosbal	...			9.2 as.
Talur	...			7.1 as.

Information as to the outturn of the respective crops is not available.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix I on page 393 infra.



20th August 1925]

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ In view of the fact that the arrears of fasli 1333 were collected in one lump sum in fasli 1334, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to consider the remission for fasli 1332, taking into consideration the successive bad years as evidenced by the answer ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I shall be glad to consider the question, Sir.”

*Damage to houses in Adi-Dravida natham in Erode taluk due to floods.*

\* 193 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the houses in the Adi-Dravida natham in the village of Elavamalai in Erode taluk of Coimbatore district were washed away by the recent floods ;

(b) whether the Government have acquired a separate land for building the houses of Adi-Dravidas ;

(c) whether there is any dispute between the villagers on the one side and a few individuals who have applied for the grant on dharkast of the said natham on the other ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Adi-Dravidas have a temple in the natham and they have to perform some religious ceremonies on it ;

(e) whether the villagers have applied to have the lands reserved as a natham as it is without any inconvenience to the Adi-Dravidas and whether they have offered to pay even the price of the natham and applied to the Collector about this ; and

(f) whether final orders have been passed on this question and if so, to what effect ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Survey No. 62 was obtained from the owners thereof by private negotiation, not under the Land Acquisition Act in exchange for the natham S. No. 96-A/2 abandoned by the Adi-Dravidas.

(c), (e) & (f) There is a dispute between the owners of S. No. 62 who had agreed to give up their patta land in exchange for the natham abandoned by the Adi-Dravidas and some of the villagers who objected to the grant of the abandoned natham in exchange, urged that it should be retained as poramboke and offered to pay the price that might be fixed for the land required for the Adi-Dravidas. The owners of S. No. 62 were not willing to receive money compensation and insisted on the grant of the land in exchange. The abandoned natham, S. No. 96-A/2, was therefore transferred to assessed waste for grant in exchange to the owners of S. No. 62 which has been given up for natham.

(d) The Adi-Dravidas had a temple-site with an idol in the natham, but no temple building. They have agreed to remove the idol to their new natham.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ With reference to clauses (c) (e) and (f), it is said that ‘ the owners of S. No. 62 were not willing to receive money compensation and insisted on the grant of land in exchange.’ Have these people whose lands are taken away the right to insist on exchange of lands being given ? ”



[20th August 1925]

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not quite follow the hon. Member. The proceedings were not taken under the Land Acquisition Act."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Here is a natham which has been occupied by the Adi-Dravidas. The villagers think that the natham is very useful to them and they are prepared to pay the price for it on condition that it remains as a village poramboke. Is it not then possible for the Collector to secure the land in question from the Adi-Dravidas by the application of the Land Acquisition Act? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not exactly know why proceedings were not taken under the Act, but it seems to me that the arrangement actually arrived at was a perfectly reasonable one."

*Mode of collecting land revenue from the villages of the Bhavani taluk.*

\* 194 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the villages of Kaveripuram, Thinnappatti and Alamarathupatti in the Bhavani taluk of the Coimbatore district contribute a sum of about Rs. 15,000 a year towards land revenue;

(b) whether it is a fact that those villagers are over 30 miles from the taluk headquarters and that there are several bad characters and members of criminal tribes in those villages;

(c) whether it is a fact that the village munsifs of Kaveripuram and Thinnappatti are sometimes remitting their remittances to the taluk sub-treasury by postal money order, paying the commissions out of their pocket with a view to reduce the chances of the Government money being stolen and if so, on how many occasions they have so sent their collections within the last five years;

(d) whether it is a fact that the village munsif of Kaveripuram has sent a petition to the Collector to remit the collections at Government cost and whether any action has been taken on that petition;

(e) whether the Government have issued any orders empowering village munsifs to send Government moneys by money order at Government cost and if so, on what conditions; and

(f) if no such orders have been passed till now, whether the Government propose to pass orders giving powers to the Collectors to authorize village munsifs of villages which are at more than a particular distance from the place of sub-treasuries to send their collections by postal money orders at Government cost?

A.—(a) to (d) A report has been called for from the Board of Revenue.

(e) No such orders are traceable.

(f) The matter will be considered on receipt of the report called for.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" In view of the very great importance of the matter to all the village munsifs, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to consider the matter once more when the report referred to in answer to clause (f) is received from the Board of Revenue and place the orders of Government thereon on the table of the House? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Certainly, Sir."



20th August 1925]

**Public Service.**

*Committee to report on the working of the Government Order regarding communal representation in the public service.*

\* 195 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action Government have taken on the resolution passed by this House on 2nd March 1925 recommending that a committee be appointed to enquire and report as to the working of the policy laid down by Government in G.Os. No. 658, dated 15th August 1922, and No. 76, dated 6th February 1924, and to suggest means to effectively provide for giving preference to competent candidates from communities which have not had their due share of appointments in public service until the existing inequalities are removed ?

A.—A copy of G.O. No. 733, Public, dated the 3rd August 1925, appointing a committee is placed on the table.<sup>a</sup>

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ Sir, with reference to paragraph 6 of the Government Order giving the composition of the committee, will the Government be pleased to appoint an hon. Member representing the interests of the Oriya community to the committee seeing that we have so much agitation from that community both in and out of the Council ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS : “ The point will be considered, Sir.”

**Village Establishments.**

*Alleged removal from service of certain village officers for illicit cutting of trees.*

\* 196 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the village officers of six villages in the taluk of Uttankarai, Salem district, were removed from service on the ground that trees had been cut from unreserved porambores ;

(b) whether the village officers of Panaparathupatti and Nochipatti were among those so removed ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the village officers of those two villages had sent reports about the removal of trees before that and applied to the Deputy Tahsildar to make a local inspection of the place at once without sending the reports to the Revenue Inspector for enquiry ;

(d) whether it is a fact that on the reports of those village officers some offenders were prosecuted and convicted ; and

(e) whether it is the general policy of the Government to collect the prices of the trees from the village officers and not to dismiss them for illicit removal of trees by unknown persons ; if it is so, why the village officers of six villages were removed from service contrary to the general policy ?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information regarding the case in question.

(e) The policy of Government is to leave each case to be dealt with on its merits by the local officers subject to the right of persons who feel aggrieved to appeal.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix II on pages 393-394 infra.



[20th August 1925]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (e) enunciating the policy of Government, may I know whether the Government would never interfere even where a large number of village officers are affected, simply because the Board refuses to interfere on appeal? Here is a case where a large number of village officers have been wrongly dealt with and will not Government look into the matter? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I do not think the answer can bear the construction which the hon. Member puts upon it. I do not know that they have appealed and that they have been wrongly dealt with; if there was anything to show that they have been wrongly dealt with on appeal, Government will look into such cases.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ But how are the Government to know it? They have no information and refuse to call for the information. May I request them to get some information as I have suggested in my question and take the necessary steps? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ There is no suggestion anywhere in the question that these people have appealed and not received any redress.”

#### Depressed Classes.

*Use of well by the Madiga or Mala section of the depressed classes.*

\* 197 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government that, where there is already a well for either the Madiga or the Mala section of the depressed classes in any village, the need for a separate well for the use of the members of the other section need not be considered; and

(b) the number of villages in the Bellary district where proposals from the taluk board president or the Labour Officer or the communities concerned for a well for the use of the Mala or the Madiga section of the depressed classes have been turned down because of the existence already of a well for Madigas or Malas, as the case may be, in their village?

A.—(a) No.  
(b) Four.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, in answer to clause (a) Government state that it is not their policy to refuse a separate well for the other community where there is already a well for either of the Madiga or the Mala section of the depressed classes. But in clause (b) they say that four such proposals have been turned down on the ground that there was already a well for one of the two sections. It is a serious matter, Sir, because these two sections are very intolerant of each other and it would lead to trouble and friction if the Government persist in this policy.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ If the hon. Member comes and sees me, we shall discuss the question in detail.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Can any one of the two communities compel the other to permit them to use their wells? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Certainly not.” However I will look into the question.



[19th August 1925]

a recently retired Government servant from Madras was occupying a room in the building occupied by the Secretary of State for India and organizing a syndicate for the hydro-electric schemes in South India ;

(b) whether the Government have authorized anybody to float a company or organize a syndicate for the hydro-electric schemes in South India and, if so, whom ;

(c) what are the instructions (written or otherwise) given by the Government ; and

(d) whether any negotiations are going on between the Government and any individual or company with reference to the hydro-electric schemes ; and, if so, in what stage are those negotiations and who are the persons negotiating ?

A.—The Government have seen the article in the *Radical*, but cannot find the statement that Sir Arthur Knapp is living in the India Office. Nor is it true that the Government have authorized Sir Arthur Knapp or anyone else to float a company or organize a syndicate for the hydro-electric schemes in South India. Sir Arthur Knapp has been engaged in some confidential negotiations with the present holders of some hydro-electric concessions which the Government desire to terminate. They hope to be able to make a further statement when these negotiations are completed.

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“Is it not a fact Sir, that Sir Arthur Knapp is holding his office in the office of the Secretary of State for India ?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“We are not aware of that.”

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“Does Sir Arthur Knapp occupy a room in the High Commissioner's office at No. 42, Grosvenor Square, London ?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“It is true we have received letters from Sir Arthur Knapp addressed from the High Commissioner's office ; but we are not aware of the fact that Sir Arthur Knapp is holding his office in the High Commissioner's office ; nor did we make any arrangements for Sir Arthur Knapp to hold his office in the office of the High Commissioner.”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“Are the negotiations completed ?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“Yes, Sir, as will appear from the speech of His Excellency the Governor yesterday.”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“When will the proposed statement be made ?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“Government will examine the whole question of the next step in the progress of the hydro-electric scheme and proposals with regard to the financing of these schemes will be published and placed before this Council.”



[20th August 1925]

*Grant of house-sites for Adi-Dravidas of Ambattur.*

\* 199 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Adi-Dravidas of Ambattur, Saidapet taluk, had already applied to the Labour Tahsildar, Saidapet, Chingleput district, for granting them house-sites in survey No. 433 in the village;

(b) whether it is a fact that the matter has been under correspondence for the past two and a half years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the caste people of the village are strongly opposed to the assignment;

(d) whether the survey field No. 438 applied for house-sites is far away from caste quarters;

(e) at what stage the matter is at present; and

(f) whether the Government are aware that the depressed classes of Ambattur village suffer badly for want of house-sites?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter was considered and dropped in 1923. It was taken up for reconsideration in 1924.

(c) Yes.

(d) The field is at a distance of about 300 yards from caste quarters.

(e) The subject is under the consideration of the Collector of Chingleput.

(f) The Government have no information.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“In view of the hardship felt by the people, will Government be pleased to direct the Collector to dispose of the matter as early as possible?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Yes, Sir.”

**Forests.***Grazing ground for cattle in Varadalampet village.*

\* 200 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Forest Department recently adjusted about 1,000 acres of cultivable land in the No. 71 Varadalampet village in Vellore taluk, North Arcot district;

(b) whether it is a fact that in consequence the ryots of the village are left without any grazing ground for their cattle;

(c) whether the three reserves, viz., Nellimalai, Arasampattu and Peranamalai, are quite adjacent to and practically form boundary of ryots' patta lands and are situated within a distance of one or one and a half furlongs of the village of Varadalampet;

(d) whether the ryots of the above village are being at present put to considerable inconvenience by reason of their being hemmed in by reserve forests and also the absence of grazing land for their cattle;

(e) whether grazing permits given for one 'block' are not still allowed to be available for other blocks in the same range, although three blocks of the reserve forest surround the village on all sides;



20th August 1925]

(f) whether the report called for from the Conservator of Forests as to the feasibility of allowing a single grazing permit to serve for all the blocks within one range has been received; and

(g) whether the ryots of the Varadalampet village recently submitted a memorial to His Excellency the Governor in Council for the redress of this long-standing grievance?

A.—(a) & (b) No chance has occurred in this area since reservation in the year 1894.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Chief Conservator reports that there is some inconvenience to the ryots. It is proposed to disafforest an area of 150 acres in the Nellimalai reserve.

(e) Permits taken for one block are available for other blocks in the same range.

(f) Yes. Orders have issued to combine two grazing blocks in the South Vellore division into one.

(g) Yes.

*Forest grievances in the district of North Arcot.*

\* 201 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received the report called for in answer to question No. 424 given on 16th March 1925 from the Conservator of Forests regarding forest grievances in the district of North Arcot; and

(b) whether he will be pleased to place the report on the table of this House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Chief Conservator's report<sup>a</sup> is placed on the Council table.

*Creation of unclassified forests as ryots' forest in Ganjam.*

\* 202 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the action taken in the Ganjam district regarding the creation of unclassified forests as the ryots' forest under the control of the Revenue Department; and

(b) the number of forest panchayats either working or newly started since 1924-25 in the district of Ganjam?

A.—(a) There are no forests in the Ganjam district to be classed as 'ryots' forests'. The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 703, Development, dated 12th May 1925, which is placed on the Editors' Table

(b) None.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix III on pages 395-396 infra.



[20th August 1925]

*The working of the Russellkonda Saw Mill.*

\* 203 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(a) to state whether the Russellkonda Saw Mill is working at a profit or loss at present; and

(b) to place on the table the latest audit accounts available?

A.—(a) & (b) The profit for the year ending 31st March 1925 was Rs. 1,894-12-4. The accounts will be placed on the table shortly.

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—“What is the basis on which the profit of Rs. 1,894-12-4 was derived; is it the same as that of last year?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I want notice of the question.”

*The work of the Russellkonda Saw Mills.*

\* 204 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Russellkonda Saw Mills worked at a total loss of Rupees 36,000 in 1923-24;

(b) whether any improvement has since been found in the working of the mills as regards (i) cost of its working, (ii) sale price of timber, (iii) reduction of establishment, (iv) finding new and better markets, (v) demand for timber;

(c) whether the cost price is taken as the basis of valuation of stock in hand or market price in all the balance sheets of these mills prepared by Messrs. Fraser & Ross and whether it is so done in all balance sheets and profit and loss accounts prepared by them for the Government in all commercial concerns; and

(d) whether it is proposed to close the mills now and, if not, whether the vote of the House would be taken in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes according to the accounts published in G.O. No. 176, Development, dated 3rd February 1925; but with reference to the instructions issued in that order the interest charged on the capital invested has been reversed and various other adjustments made. The accounts as revised show a net loss of Rs. 6,059-5-5 for the year 1923-24.

(b) (i) The cost of production per cubic foot has fallen from Rs. 1-6-0 in 1923-24 to Rs. 1-2-10 in 1924-25.

(ii) No. Prices have fallen.

(iii) No.

(iv) No.

(v) No. There is still a slump in the Calcutta timber market.

(c) In the case of the Russellkonda Saw Mills stocks are valued at the actual cost of conversion based on the rate at which timber is supplied to the mills, viz., 4 annas per cubic foot. In the case of other commercial concerns stocks are valued at cost or



20th August 1925]

market price whichever is less except in the case of the Government Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam, where selling rates are below cost and where stocks are valued at two-thirds of the selling rate.

(d) The question is under the consideration of Government. The mill is closed temporarily owing to accumulation of stock.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know whether Government enquired and found out why they cannot sell this timber in the Calcutta market or whether any other country supplies them, and, if so, whether it is of a better quality than that supplied by the Russellkonda Saw Mill ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ We do not sell any sleepers at all.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ With reference to clause (a), may I know why the interest charged on the capital invested has been reversed ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I want notice of the question.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ With reference to clause (a), may I know why there is this difference in the system of valuation of stocks between the Russellkonda Saw Mills and other commercial concerns ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ We pay more for the timber we get for we get the best timber.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ May I know whether 4 annas covers the cost of timber all together ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ It does not cover the cost entirely.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ With reference to clause (c), may I know how this 4 annas will cover the cost of timber ; because yesterday in answer to question we were told that the cost of felling and carting alone exceeded 8 annas ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ If the hon. Member writes to me, I shall give him the necessary information.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Does it include seigniorage charges also to the Government ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ There are no such charges at all.”

*Sale of ‘ sal logs ’ to the Russellkonda Saw Mill.*

\* 205 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the average rate at which sal logs are sold to the Russellkonda Saw Mill ;

(b) the average rate at which sal logs are sold to private purchasers at Russellkonda ;



[20th August 1925]

- (c) the difference in the two rates and the reasons for the difference ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that all first-class selections are given to the Saw Mill and the 'rejected' logs are sold to private purchasers at a much higher rate than the rate at which Saw Mill gets its first-class selections ;
- (e) the reason why sal logs are supplied to the Saw Mill at an inconceivably low rate ; and
- (f) whether the cost at which sal logs are sold to the Saw Mill covers at least the cost of felling and carting the logs ?

- A.—(a) The present price fixed for the supply of sal logs is 4 annas per cubic foot.
- (b) two annas 2 pies per cubic foot.
- (c) one anna 10 pies per cubic foot. The difference in the rates is due to the fact that the timber sold to private purchasers is not of such good quality as that supplied to the mill.
- (d) Logs suitable for milling only are accepted by the mill. The logs rejected are sold in public auction. The average price realized is lower than the price charged to the mill.
- (e) The rate of 4 annas per cubic foot was fixed at the time the mill was started as representing the estimated cost of felling and carting.
- (f) The present estimated cost of felling and carting is 4 annas 9.15 pies including 'overhead' charges.

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—"I shall come to the same question in another way in connexion with this question which gives some more details so that the hon. the Home Member may revise his own answer. Clause (f) says that the present estimated cost of felling and carting is 4 annas 9.15 pies, while the cost price at which timber is sold to the Russellkonda Saw Mills is only 4 annas. I want to know why Government is giving timber to the Saw Mills at a cost 9.15 pies below the actual cost of felling and carting let alone the cost of timber."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"For the information of the House I may say that we are considering the question of raising it to 5 annas."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—"Will it even then cover the cost?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"We are considering the question as I said."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Why don't they include the seigniorage charges?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"There is no necessity for it; anyhow as I said we are considering the question."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Suppose a private company undertakes to remove the timber from the forest then they would have to pay the seigniorage charges to the Government and those charges will enter into the calculation of the cost of timber per cubic foot."



20th August 1925]

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" The hon. Member is under a misapprehension as to the difference between a private concern and a Government concern."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Sir, in ascertaining whether the Russellkonda Saw Mill which has been made into a commercial concern is a paying concern or not should we not include also the seigniorage charges which a private concern would have to pay to the Government if they undertook to remove the timber? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" For the information of the hon. Member I may say that this 4 annas was fixed at the time when the mill was started and I can assure the hon. Member that we are now considering the question of raising it to 5 annas."

*Removal of green manure in North Arcot, etc., districts.*

\* 206 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: With reference to the answers given to clause (c) of question No. 1278 and a supplementary question answered on 3rd December 1924 regarding removal of green manure, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state if the report called for has been received and what action, if any, has been taken regarding North Arcot and other districts?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 652, Development, dated 2nd May 1925, which is placed on the Editors' Table.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, the Government Order referred to stated that the matter will be enquired into as regards three districts, North Arcot, Cuddapah and one other district which I do not remember at present. May I know when the matter will be enquired into, who will make the enquiries, and whether any non-official members will be associated and whether the ryots' point of view will be presented by anybody? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The enquiry is now proceeding, I understand."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" By whom? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" By the Director of Agriculture and the Chief Conservator of Forests."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is there any representative of the ryots whose grievances this enquiry is supposed to remove associated with this enquiry? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" They will be consulted if necessary."

**Jails.**

*Moral lessons for prisoners.*

\* 207 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether moral lessons are given to the prisoners in Cuddalore and Trichinopoly jails; and

(b) if not, why not?



[20th August 1925]

A.—(a) Yes.  
(b) Does not arise.

11-15 a.m. Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—“ Arising out of the answer given to this question, clause (a), will the Government be pleased to state whether it is the District Magistrate that arranges for these lectures or any private enterprise? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ It is private enterprise.”

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—“ Then may I take it that the Government have not taken any steps in this direction and is it not the duty of the Government to arrange for these lectures? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ It is the duty of the Government wherever it is possible and wherever moral lecturers are available to arrange for such lectures.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Are these lecturers paid or are their services purely honorary? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Honorary.”

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—“ There are certain instances where although private gentlemen came forward to deliver moral lectures the Government did not take advantage of their services.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Somehow or other in Trichinopoly nobody came forward.”

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—“ There are some four or five people ready to give lectures to the prisoners provided they are given permission to do so. But the pity is that Government did not give these people permission.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ If my hon. Friend writes to me on the subject, I shall look into the whole question.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ Is there any Discharged Prisoners Aid Society in Cuddalore or Trichinopoly and will it not be advisable for the Government to entrust these societies with this kind of work? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I will consider the suggestion of the hon. Member.”

### Labour.

#### *Recruitment of labour from South Kanara, Malabar, etc.*

\* 208 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the approximate number of labourers who were recruited from each of the districts of South Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris during the three years ending 31st December 1924 for coffee, tea, rubber and other plantations—

- (i) in those five districts ;
- (ii) in Mysore, Travancore and Cochin States ;



20th August 1925]

(b) how many of these belonged—

(i) to the depressed classes ;

(ii) to the Indian Christian community in South Kanara ;

(c) how many of these plantations have been visited by the Labour Commissioner or any other official of the Labour Department or by the Collectors of the district and their subordinates and other officers concerned during the last three years ;

(d) whether Government have received any reports from them as to the conditions of housing and comforts of the labourers from the above-mentioned districts employed in the plantations ;

(e) what are the conditions under which the labourers from those districts are housed and accommodated and cared for so far as sanitary arrangements, amenities and comforts of life are concerned ; and

(f) whether it is a fact that a large number of labourers are enticed from South Kanara by labour agents with hopes of high wages and comforts of life from South Kanara to plantations on the hills in Malabar, Nilgiris, and Coimbatore districts which are falsified in actualities of life and that a considerable number of them return broken down in health and in extreme poverty ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (b) of question No. 683 asked by him at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in March last.

The Commissioner of Labour recently visited the Anamalai plantations in the Coimbatore district.

(d) Yes ; so far as the conditions on the Anamalais are concerned.

(e) Extracts from the report of the Commissioner of Labour regarding housing and sanitation are placed on the table of the House.<sup>a</sup>

(f) No.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ As regards the answer given to clause (f) of this question, viz., ‘ no ’, may I know what is the basis on which, whether it is on a report or an inquiry made by the Government, they have given this answer ? As far as Anamalais are concerned, there is some report to the contrary.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ From the report the Government have in their possession.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Is it not desirable that some specific statement is made on the point stating that the Collector concerned or some other official was asked to make an inquiry and he has reported in this manner ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Yes, I have done so.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ As regards clause (e) if the report of the Labour Commissioner says that conservancy is very bad and the

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix IV on pages 396-397 infra.



[20th August 1925]

Director of Public Health makes any recommendation for carrying out improvements, may I know whether the Government intend to take any direct action in the matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I shall consider the suggestion made by the hon. Member."

*Working hours, etc., of labourers.*

\* 209 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to the answer given to question No. 683 on 27th March 1925, volume XXIII, page 779,—

(a) how many days in a month and for how many hours a day on the average the labourers work;

(b) whether cottages or huts are provided for such labourers at the cost of the employers;

(c) if so, how much accommodation is provided for each labourer with or without family;

(d) what arrangements are made in the several plantations for the medical treatment of the labourers and at whose cost; and

(e) if answers on these points cannot be given without calling for elaborate statistics from several plantations, whether Government will be pleased to collect them as soon as convenient for being placed before the House?

A.—(a) The Government have no information as to the number of days the labourers work in a month. They work for eight or nine hours a day.

(b) Yes.

(c) Four persons are usually accommodated in a room 12 ft. × 12 ft. Each family is given a separate room.

(d) In some of the larger estates hospitals and dispensaries are provided, while smaller estates utilize the institutions in the adjoining estates. The labourers are given treatment at the cost of the plantations.

(e) Does not arise.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know whether the Government have made any rules with regard to the provision of cottages or huts for the coolies?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The Government have made rules and the fixing of 12 × 12 feet as the dimension of each room satisfies the rules."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The Government think that a room of 12 × 12 feet will satisfy the needs of four persons."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Is there any rule that if the number of persons in a family exceeds 4, they are given more than one room?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sometimes."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know why sometimes it is done and sometimes it is not?"



20th August 1925]

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It is left entirely to the discretion of the authorities of the plantations."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Unfortunately there is no Government responsibility. The officer who should be made responsible is the officer in charge of these plantations. I know the Labour Commissioner is in charge and he is responsible to this report. The District Health Officer is sometimes responsible. What I say is that unless there is a rule that anybody can do anything, it is clear that a room of 12 feet  $\times$  12 feet will not do for a family which consists of more than four persons. There should be a rule made that if a family consists of more than four persons, a room bigger than 12  $\times$  12 feet should be given to that family."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I shall consider the question and frame such rules as are necessary."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"12  $\times$  12 feet works out 3  $\times$  3 feet for each individual if we take the number of persons as 4. Most of the labourers are well built and I do not know how a room measuring 12  $\times$  12 feet will accommodate four such persons."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"May I know whether the labourers working in the plantations of the Coimbatore and Nilgiris districts are put in one big room like cattle?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The Government have no information. The Labour Commissioner has inspected these places and made this report."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know which Labour Commissioner inspected these places?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I think the present Labour Commissioner."

*Supervision of the work of Commissioners for workmen's compensation.*

\* 210 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what supervision the Local Government exercises over the work of the Commissioner or Commissioners for workmen's compensation appointed under the Workmen's Compensation Act;

(b) how many cases under section 19 of the Act have been disposed of by the Commissioner or Commissioners in this Presidency for the nine months ending with 31st March 1925 (which may be shown in the form of a statement with the several amounts of compensation settled or total of such amounts); and

(c) the amount of fees paid for the proceedings for the period of nine months ending with 31st March 1925 according to the scale fixed in G.O. No. 2083, Law (General), dated 18th July 1924 (*Fort St. George Gazette* for July 22, 1924, Part I)?

A.—(a) The Local Government appoint the Commissioner under the Act. They obtain an annual report from him on the working of the Act.



[20th August 1925]

- (b) One case was filed and disposed of. A sum of Rs. 168 was awarded as compensation.
- (c) Seven rupees.

### Public Service.

#### *Increments to acting clerks in continuous service.*

\* 211 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether acting (but passed) clerks without any substantive appointments with continuous acting service are allowed annual increments at the rate admissible on the scale on which they are borne;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to state whether unpassed men do not come under the category of 'clerks'?

A.—(a) Yes, subject to the service being approved.

(b) The question is not understood. A certain number of clerks are unpassed men and subject to the rules relating to such.

### Salt.

#### *Saltpetre factories and refineries in the Presidency.*

\* 212 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued a G.O. No. 25, Finance (C.S.), dated 13th February 1925, upon the proceedings of the Collector of Salt Revenue, No. 4640 (Salt), dated 6th December 1924, ordering the closing of the saltpetre factories and refineries in the Madras Presidency with effect from 1st October 1925;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government did not give a chance either to those engaged in the manufacture of crude and refined saltpetre or to the public to state their views and objections with regard to closing the factories;

(c) whether Government are aware that a very large number of people, traders as well as coolies, are engaged in this industry many of whom will be ruined if this industry is thus suddenly put an end to;

(d) whether the Government are aware that the quantity and quality of the crude saltpetre produced in this province depend very much on the sufficiency of rainfall in the area in which the pans are situated;

(e) whether it is not a fact that the recent reduction in the production of saltpetre is due to the diminished rainfall in the recent years;

(f) whether Government are aware that dealers engaged in this industry have advanced large sums to the 'uppiliars' working for them and that they would find it difficult to realize these advances if this industry is thus suddenly sought to be put an end to;

(g) whether as regards the manufacture of common salt and also as regards fish-curing yards Government usually give adequate notice before calling upon them to close their factories;

(h) whether Government are aware that as regards the manufacture of crude saltpetre a bare six months' notice for closing long-established concerns has been given;



20th August 1925]

(i) whether Government are considering the cancellation of this Order or the giving of adequate notice to those engaged in the manufacture of saltpetre so that they can wind up their concerns without serious loss; and

(j) the number and the total pay of the staff of the Salt Department which Government expect to at once dispense with if this Government Order is to be given effect to on 1st October 1925?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) to (j) The Government have the general question under consideration.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I ask whether my hon. Friend is aware that there are about 300 saltpetre factories in this Presidency and that his G.O. No. 25, dated 13th February 1925, which has been so suddenly sprung upon them has badly affected all of them? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ At the moment I cannot exactly recollect the number of factories in this Presidency. As the answer shows, the whole question is under consideration and I have been discussing it with the Collector of Salt. I do not think I can say anything more at present because no final conclusion has been arrived at.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Since the Government say that they are examining the matter, and all the owners of these 300 factories are kept in a state of anxiety by this Government Order, will the Government be pleased to suspend the Order until they arrive at a final conclusion? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ The decision will be arrived at as soon as possible.”

### Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

#### *Issue of surcharge certificates under the District Municipalities Act.*

\* 213 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Finance and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the cases in which the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts has issued surcharge certificates under the District Municipalities Act, 1920, and for what sums?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 1521 printed in the Proceedings of the Council, dated 6th December 1924, which gives the information required up to 18th October 1924. The following are the cases in which surcharge certificates were issued subsequently :—

Name of municipality.						Amount for which surcharge certificates were issued.		
						RS.	A.	P.
Bezwada	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Villupuram	(i)	...	...	...	...	362	13	0
	(ii)	...	...	...	...	185	14	1
Tirupati	(i)	...	...	...	...	17	5	7
	(ii)	...	...	...	...	10	5	0
	(iii)	...	...	...	...	8	11	0
	(iv)	...	...	...	...	5	8	0
Saidapet	...	...	...	...	...	4,170	0	0



[20th August 1925]

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the answer given to this question, may I know whether these amounts shown as surcharges are collected ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" In most cases they are collected. "

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—" May I know the reason why in these cases surcharge-certificates are issued ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Because audit rules require it "

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know to what this amount of Rs. 4,170 given in the answer relates to ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" That was the amount surcharged in the case of the Saidapet Municipality. "

*Removal of pial on the eastern side of the mosque at Muddanore.*

\* 214 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the president, district board of Cuddapah, has ordered the removal of pials situated on the eastern side of the mosque at Muddanore ;

(b) whether the Muhammadans have protested against this ; if so, what was the result of their protest ; and

(c) whether the Khazi Sahib of Muddanore was called upon to remove the said pial and on his refusing to do so he was fined by the Sub-Magistrate, Jammalamadugu ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information.

*Meetings of the Advisory Committee of the Local Self-Government Department.*

\* 215 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO : With reference to the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Local Self-Government Department held at Ootacamund in May 1925, will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to furnish the following details :—

(a) the total number of members that constitute the Advisory Committee ;

(b) the number that attended the Committee meeting at Ootacamund ;

(c) the number of days the Committee sat ;

(d) the total amount of travelling and other allowances drawn by the members of the Committee ; and

(e) the urgency for holding the Committee meeting at Ootacamund ?

Total number  
of members  
in May 1925.

A.—(a) Advisory Committee for Local and Municipal						
Administration	...	...	...	...	...	10
Advisory Committee for Public Health Administra-	...	...	...	...	...	8
tion	...	...	...	...	...	—
				Total	...	18
						—



20th August 1925]

						Attendance.
(b) Date of meeting—						
18th May 1925	...	...	...	...	...	8
19th May 1925	...	...	...	...	...	7
20th May 1925	...	...	...	...	...	7
21st May 1925	...	...	...	...	...	7
22nd May 1925	...	...	...	...	...	6
(c) Five.						
(d) The total amount of travelling and daily allowances payable comes to Rs. 595-15-0.						
(e) There were several subjects which it was necessary to discuss and advantage was taken of six members belonging to the committees being present in Ootacamund on other business.						

*'Check' or 'subsidiary' toll-gates in Bellary, etc., districts.*

\* 216 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that in Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool districts, what are called 'check' or 'subsidiary' toll-gates are established in addition to the regular toll-gates at distances varying up to two miles and even more from the main gates; and

(b) the authority under which such 'check' or 'subsidiary' gates were opened?

A.—(a) The Government have no information. The notification of places for collection of tolls is within the powers of the district boards.

(b) Section 104 (4) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, contemplates the opening of subsidiary toll-gates.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer given to this question, should not the distance be two furlongs from the main gate for opening a subsidiary gate under the rules?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"No."

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB:—"Does not section 104 (4) of the Local Boards Act say that only under extraordinary circumstances a subsidiary toll-gate will be opened?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Sir, whether circumstances are ordinary or extraordinary, it is the local board concerned that has to decide."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May subsidiary gates be opened even beyond five miles from the main gate?"

*Nomination of lady members to municipalities and local boards.*

\* 217 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the municipalities and local boards which have nominated lady members; and

(b) whether any instructions have been issued to the presidents of district boards to nominate women as members of the local boards in their districts?



[20th August 1925]

A.—(a) The following municipalities and district boards have nominated lady members. The Government have no information in regard to taluk boards and union boards.

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Municipalities--cont.</i>	<i>District Boards.</i>
1. Anantapur.	8. Cannanore.	1. Chittoor.
2. Vellore.	9. Nellore.	2. Cuddapah.
3. Saidapet.	10. Tanjore.	3. Malabar.
4. Rajahmundry.	11. Vizagapatam.	4. Trichinopoly.
5. Guntur.	12. Vizianagram.	
6. Madura.	13. Tinnevely.	
7. Kodaikanal.		

(b) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Arising out of the answer given to clause (a), may I ask whether in the case of district boards excepting the four that have been given in the answer the rest were not able to find suitable candidates for nomination as lady members ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Sir, wherever the Government are informed that there are suitable candidates they have appointed lady members. Where suitable candidates are not available, they are not appointed.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Will the Government consider the advisability of making a fuller inquiry before satisfying themselves that suitable candidates are not available ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Sir, they are doing that as far as possible.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Arising out of the same answer, viz., ‘ the Government have no information ’, may I ask whether they will be pleased to call for the same ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I do not think that the question arises from the answer given.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ As regards the answer given to clause (b) of this question, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of instructing the presidents of district boards to nominate ladies as members of local bodies ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I have answered the question already.”

*Nominations to Salem District Board.*

\* 218 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many members of the depressed classes are there on the district board of Salem appointed by the Government ;

(b) when the period of nomination of the present depressed classes member on this Board will expire ;

(c) if the period has already expired, whether the same depressed classes member was re-nominated or another depressed classes member was nominated ;



20th August 1925]

(d) how many members belonging to Devanga or Chetti community were duly elected during the last period to the Salem District Board ;

(e) how many members belonging to the said Devanga or Chetti community were already appointed by Government to the Salem District Board ; and

(f) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e), whether they will be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—(a), (d) & (e) A list <sup>a</sup> of members of the Salem District Board is laid on the table.

(b) The term of M.R.Ry. V. Varadayya Avargal will expire on 15th July 1927.

(c) The question does not arise.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ How is it that so many gentlemen belonging to the Devanga community have been nominated in such a large number so as to attract the attention of the vigilant member my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ These nominations are made on the recommendation of the presidents of district boards and collectors in the case of district boards and municipalities respectively.”

*Constitution of Singanallur union board.*

\* 219 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many Naickers (non-Brahman touchable community) were duly elected recently to the Singanallur union board, Coimbatore taluk ;

(b) how many Brahmans were duly elected recently to the same board ;

(c) the communities or classes that were duly represented by nomination to this board by the President, Coimbatore taluk board ; and

(d) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a) to (c), whether they will be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—A list <sup>b</sup> of members of the Singanallur union board is laid on the table.

*Alleged obstruction to depressed classes in the Agraharam streets in Watrap.*

\* 220 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether, with reference to question No. 1243 answered on 18th November 1924, the obstruction caused by the residents of Watrap Union Board Agraharam streets to the depressed classes in not allowing them to pass through the Agraharam streets in the Watrap village has been completely put an end to ; and

(b) whether the announcement of the Government Order passed on the 25th August 1924 to the effect that all classes of people have free access to public roads, wells, tanks, etc., has been made by beat of tom-tom throughout the union board ?

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix V on pages 398–399 infra. <sup>b</sup> Printed as Appendix VI on page 400 infra.



[20th August 1925]

- A.—(a) The Government have no information of obstruction. All persons have a right to use public streets and cannot be legally prevented from exercising it.
- (b) The Government have instructed the President, Union Board, to publish the G.O. No. 2660, L. & M., of 25th September 1924, to which the hon. Member presumably refers.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“The answer given in clause (a) states that ‘all persons have a right to use public streets and cannot be legally prevented from exercising it’, while G.O. No. 2660, dated 25th September 1924, states clearly ‘that unless the public streets inhabited by orthodox people are treated as business centres, the so-called depressed classes cannot have free access to those streets’. May I know why there is this inconsistency on the part of the Government?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“I do not see any inconsistency on the part of the Government at all.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“I only wanted to know as to why there should be such an additional clause while the answer given to this question states clearly ‘all persons have a right to use public streets and cannot be legally prevented from exercising it’.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“They are entitled to enter these streets and lanes whenever they have business and not simply for creating trouble.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“May I know whether the Government while they want to respect the feelings of the other caste people are not equally interested in respecting the feelings of the so-called depressed classes who have been subjected to such suffering for centuries?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“The Government are willing to respect the feelings of all.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“Government recognize the right to the use of all public streets by the depressed classes. My hon. Friend's question refers also to the use of public wells. Do the Government recognize a similar right to the use of all public wells also?”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“Is it not the Government's duty to assist those people so that they may enjoy these privileges?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“Wherever assistance is required and wherever assistance can be given, the Government are prepared and are quite willing to give such assistance.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“Whether under the present state of law do the Government consider that a private street maintained and repaired by the municipalities is a public road?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“The hon. Member is a lawyer and he wants a legal interpretation on a particular matter. I am not prepared to do that.”



20th August 1925]

*Benefits of Provident fund to menial subordinates in municipalities and local boards.*

\* 221 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why the menial subordinates employed by the municipalities and local boards in the capacity of road maistris, watchmen, peons, scavengers, etc., are not being admitted as members of the Provident fund; and

(b) whether the Government intend or propose to revise the rules relating to the Provident fund so as to extend the benefit to the permanent menials also?

A.—(a) The subordinates referred to are paid at market rates. If they were allowed the benefit of a Provident fund financed by the local body that employs them, their emoluments would exceed the market rate.

(b) The Government will be prepared to consider the question if desired to do so by local bodies.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"Sir, as they are all servants of the local boards and as they are not getting daily wages and are permanent menials, I wish to know why the benefit of the provident fund system cannot be introduced to them."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"They are being paid at the market rates without the necessity of provident fund being given to them."

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB:—"With reference to the answer to (b), have not the Government received representations from several district boards as to the inclusion of these people within the provision regarding provident fund rules?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"If there are any such representation from the local bodies, the Government would certainly consider them."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"May I point out to the hon. Minister that this question affects all local bodies and irrespective of representations from this local body or the other they may themselves consider the question?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"They are servants of local bodies and it is the concern of the local bodies and the Government cannot interfere with their discretion."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I am not suggesting that the Government should interfere. The Provident Fund rules framed at present do not enable local bodies to extend the benefit to these people. I therefore ask why the Government cannot liberalize the rules."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"It can be done only on the request of the local bodies. Whether such an alteration is necessary or not it is for them to consider."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Then, am I to understand that the Government are prepared to frame separate rules applicable to different local bodies according to their desires?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"If the local bodies apply for an alteration, the Government will consider their proposals."



[20th August 1925]

**Medical.***Maintenance of the hospital at Palni.*

\* 222 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received from the Chairman of the Palni Municipal Council a copy of the resolution of the council expressing its inability to maintain the hospital and requesting the Government to take up its management;

(b) whether it is a fact that Palni is a great centre of pilgrimage and is generally in an insanitary condition and cholera and other diseases cause much havoc among pilgrims;

(c) whether the Government have decided to take up the hospital and if not why not; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the temple authorities at Palni have agreed to make a contribution towards the expenses of water-supply to the town and what action the Government are taking to give effect to any scheme of water-supply?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Palni is an important pilgrim centre. The Government do not agree that it is generally in an insanitary condition. A statement<sup>a</sup> showing the mortality in the municipality from the principal epidemic diseases during the years 1921—24 is placed on the table.

(c) The Government decided not to take up the management of the hospital as they considered that the municipal council should continue to manage it. The Government pay the salary of the civil assistant surgeon in charge of the hospital, and there is no sufficient justification for relieving the council further from the burden of maintaining a hospital.

(d) The temple authorities have declined to make any contribution. The Government will consider further the two alternative schemes of water-supply prepared by the Sanitary Engineer.

**Public Health.***Water-supply to the Coimbatore municipality.*

\* 223 Q.—Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) in what stage is the scheme for the supply of water to the Coimbatore municipality;

(b) whether the Government have received a large number of mahazars from the townspeople and, if so, what is their purport and what orders they have passed on them;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the municipal council itself is proposing to levy 8 per cent of the annual income on property as water tax and the people are agitating for 5 per cent;

(d) what amount of work has been done so far; and

(e) whether the estimates have been finally revised and, if so, what is the cost of the scheme as revised?

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix VII on page 400 infra.



20th August 1925]

A.—(a), (d) & (e) An estimate for Rs. 30,95,600 for the water-supply scheme, excluding the cost of dam, tunnel, roadway, etc., has recently been sanctioned; also a subsidiary estimate for Rs. 15,300 for the improvement of the road up the valley. The estimates for the dam and tunnel are under final revision and are expected shortly. They may bring the total up to about Rs. 40 lakhs, but definite figures cannot be given yet. No actual construction has yet been done. Some pipes have been purchased and are being brought to site and work is being done on the road.

(b) Yes. The requests contained in the mahazars are—

- (1) The Government should bear the entire centage charges on the scheme.
- (2) The Government should bear three-fourths of the cost of the scheme.
- (3) The interest on the loan should be reduced and the period of repayment extended to 50 years.
- (4) The Agricultural and Forest Colleges, the Police Recruits School and the Central Jail should be included within the municipal limits.
- (5) No water-supply scheme is necessary for Coimbatore. The question as to whether any reduction can be made in the centage charges is under the consideration of the Government.

The Government have decided that the other requests cannot be complied with.

(c) The Municipal Council has proposed to levy a water and drainage tax of 8 per cent on the annual value of buildings and lands with effect from 1st October 1925. The Government are not aware that there is any movement in favour of a 5 per cent tax.

*Alleged forcible vaccination of certain Adi-Dravida women of Selur near Ambur.*

\* 224 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN : With reference to answer to question No. 542, dated 19th March 1925, regarding the alleged forcible vaccination of some Adi-Dravida women of Selur near Ambur, will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the information said to have been called for has already been received; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will lay it on the table of this Council?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.<sup>a</sup>

### Religious and Charitable Endowments.

*Exclusion of non-Hindu endowments from the operation of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.*

\* 225 Q.—MR. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the reason for the exclusion of non-Hindu endowments, such as Muhammadan and Christian, from the operation of the Madras Act I of 1925;

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix VIII on page 401 infra.



[20th August 1925]

(b) what is the special reason for providing the future applicability of the said Act I of 1925 only to Jain religious endowments; and

(c) why a similar provision was not made regarding other non-Hindu religious endowments?

A.—(a) & (c) Act I of 1925 is called the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act. It does not profess to apply to religious endowments other than Hindu. The Government have no reason to think that an Act is required at present to control endowments of the Christian, Muhammadan, or other religions not allied to Hinduism.

(b) Power was retained to extend the Act to Jain religious endowments owing to the near connexion between the Jain and Hindu religions.

*The working of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.*

\* 226 Q.—MR. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the Act I of 1925 came into force in the Presidency;

(b) whether the Act has been applied to all the districts and all classes of Hindu religious endowments without exception;

(c) when the Hindu Religious Endowments Board was brought into being and whether the Commissioners of that Board are to function under the said Act jointly or severally;

(d) why no Jain has been appointed as a Commissioner of the said Board;

(e) whether rules under the said Act have been framed and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*;

(f) what is the number of mutts and excepted temples over which the board has assumed control in the Presidency and in South Kanara;

(g) what is the number of non-excepted temples brought under the Act in the Presidency and in South Kanara;

(h) what is the total income of all the Hindu religious endowments brought under the Act; and

(i) whether any committees have been constituted for non-excepted temples in the Presidency and South Kanara; if so, what is their number; if not, why not?

A.—(a) 27th January 1925.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to sub-section (1) of section 2 of Act I of 1925.

(c) 10th February 1925; the question whether the Commissioners of the Board are to function jointly or severally is one to be regulated by by-laws made by the Board.

(d) Act I of 1925 does not apply to Jain Religious Endowments. There appears to be no necessity to appoint a Jain as Commissioner.

(e) The Committee appointed to frame rules under the Act has prepared a set of rules which is now under the consideration of Government.

(f), (g) & (h) The Government have no information.



20th August 1925]

- (i) The answer is in the negative; the question of constituting committees will be taken up when complete information relating to Hindu temples is available.

### Education.

#### *Location of the Muhammadan High School, Kurnool.*

\* 227 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government Muhammadan High School, Kurnool, has been located in an unsuitable building; and

(b) whether for want of accommodation various classes are held in open verandahs exposed to sun and wind; if so, what action the Government will be pleased to take in this matter?

A.—(a) & (b) The building is not unsuitable but the accommodation is insufficient and steps are being taken to improve it.

#### *Increments to unpassed clerks in Registration and Educational Departments.*

\* 228 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Inspector-General of Registration and Director of Public Instruction have issued orders to the heads of offices to withhold the grant of further increments pending further orders and called for statements of those unpassed clerks in view to the question of their exemption being considered?

A.—Yes.

#### *Bill to amend the Elementary Education Act.*

\* 229 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state when the proposed Bill to amend the Elementary Education Act will be introduced?

A.—The final form of the Bill has not yet been settled.

#### *Commercial school, etc., at Calicut.*

\* 230 Q.—Mr. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government maintain at Calicut a commercial school and a soap factory of their own; and

(b) if so, what are the special reasons for such maintenance at Calicut alone?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Soap factory was opened to demonstrate the possibility of soap manufacture in a centre where sufficient supplies of the necessary ingredients were procurable. Calicut was considered the most suitable place for the experiment. A duplication of the experiment in other centres was not thought necessary.

There is another Government School of Commerce at Vizagapatam.



[19th August 1925

Trading account for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.

	Vegetol soap.	Washwell soap.	Toilet soap.	Yellow bar soap.	Cheap bar soap.	Fish oil rosin soap.	Fish oil soft soap.	Experimental bar soap.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To Stock on hand ..	962 7 3	5,113 10 6	1,063 8 8	92 14 9	918 6 0	140 6 3	245 2 5	413 2 3	8,950 10 1
„ Cost of soaps received from factory.	6,443 4 6	17,414 10 2	1,239 0 6	919 2 9	218 9 2	883 10 4	3,636 5 8	1,491 6 1	31,407 7 7
„ Packing charges, etc. (cart hire and railway freight).	244 9 1	1,240 10 8	572 5 10	27 8 7	183 13 3	2 8 1	1,361 7 9	109 14 10	3,742 14 1
„ Perfumes and essential oils.	..	..	913 13 4	..	..	..	..	..	913 13 4
„ Gross profit carried to Profit and Loss account.	1,505 13 0	7,130 4 2	1,287 5 10	20 4 8	419 9 2	219 7 7	1,641 9 11	217 7 4	12,891 13 8
	9,156 1 10	30,899 3 6	5,056 2 2	1,059 14 9	1,521 12 5	1,196 0 8	6,285 9 4	2,231 14 6	57,406 10 9
By Sales less returns ..	6,471 6 8	25,261 6 0	3,644 10 0	68 8 1	1,444 13 5	553 0 5	5,827 9 6	1,201 0 0	44,472 6 1
„ Free samples issued ..	5 6 10	32 5 6	143 8 1	22 14 11	1 12 5	9 14 6	5 11 0	0 10 10	222 4 0
„ Issues for reboiling ..	480 9 8	239 0 2	157 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	877 5 10
„ Stock ..	2,198 10 8	5,366 7 10	1,110 4 1	968 7 9	75 2 7	633 1 5	452 4 10	1,030 3 8	11,834 10 10
	9,156 1 13	30,899 3 6	5,056 2 2	1,059 14 9	1,521 12 5	1,196 0 8	6,285 9 4	2,231 14 6	57,406 10 9



20th August 1925]

service in that grade, that only five of them had as much as three years service, that most of them still required further training and experience and that the intention of Government was to promote gradually such of those as proved themselves fit for promotion.

(c)—

Name.	Qualifications.	Length of total service in the Co-operative department.
		YRS.
(1) M.R.Ry. V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal.	B.A., Revenue (Lower), Account Test.	15
(2) M.R.Ry. M. Giriappa Avargal.	B.A., Revenue (Higher), Account (Lower), Criminal (Higher).	13
(3) M.R.Ry. C. Bhaskara Rao Nayudu Garu.	B.A., Translation (Higher), Telugu; Précis.	5
(d) M.R.Ry. M. Giriappa Avargal	has been appointed as Deputy Registrar.	

*Honorary Assistant Registrars for co-operative unions.*

\* 234 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that he said at Lalgudi that he cannot refuse an honorary assistant registrar to any co-operative union that asked for one;

(b) whether he has decided to appoint an honorary assistant registrar for each co-operative union;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the same speech he expressed an opinion against giving subsidies to unions but favouring the idea of helping the unions with the services of honorary assistant registrars; and

(d) whether the circular to the unions referred to in question No. 328 (previous question) was issued with the object of gauging the feelings of the unions on the subject of their preference or otherwise to money-subsidies as against the services of honorary assistant registrars?

A.—(a) What was stated was that *prima facie* there appeared no reason to deprive any union of the assistance of an honorary assistant registrar if it wished for such assistance.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) The circular issued by the Registrar to the Assistant Registrars required them to ascertain from every local union whether it desired to have an honorary assistant registrar for its area of operations.



[20th August 1925]

*The maximum loan amount in the case of land mortgage banks.*

\* 235 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that in some of the rural co-operative societies Rs. 2,000 is the present limit of individual member's borrowing capacity;

(b) whether this aspect was considered in fixing the maximum loan amount as Rs. 1,000 in the case of the proposed land mortgage banks; and

(c) what the special feature of the new land mortgage bank is to be?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The limit has been fixed at Rs. 1,000 for the present as the object of the scheme is to relieve small debtors.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 484, Development, dated 1st April 1925, which has been placed on Editors' Table.

### Veterinary.

*Veterinary hospitals in North Arcot.*

\* 236 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many veterinary hospitals are there in the North Arcot district, where they are located and when they were opened;

(b) how many cases are treated daily, on an average, in each hospital;

(c) what is the annual cost of maintenance to Government for each hospital;

(d) how long the surgeons have been in charge of each of the hospitals in the same place;

(e) whether it is a fact that the surgeons have not sufficient work in their hospitals; and

(f) whether it is a fact that many of these surgeons interfere in local politics?

A.—(a) There are Veterinary Hospitals at Vellore and Tiruvannamalai and a Veterinary dispensary at Ranipet. The hospitals at Vellore and Tiruvannamalai were opened on the 7th September 1907 and on the 14th November 1908 respectively. The dispensary at Ranipet was opened on 7th November 1914.

(b) The average daily attendance in each of these institutions during 1924-25 was—

40.30 in Vellore,  
17.95 in Tiruvannamalai,  
17.94 in Ranipet.

(c) Cost of maintenance of the institutions during 1924-25 was as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Vellore	2,784	15	1
Tiruvannamalai	1,807	15	10
Ranipet	2,077	14	3



20th August 1925]

- (d) The present incumbents have been in charge of these institutions from the following dates :—  
 Veterinary hospital, Vellore, from 3rd January 1924.  
 Veterinary hospital, Tiruvannamalai, from 12th September 1918.  
 Veterinary dispensary, Ranipet, from 9th April 1925.
- (e) No.
- (f) The Government have no reason to suppose that any of the assistants have interfered in politics.

### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

#### Civil Justice.

*Memorials from process-servers, etc., of the District Munsif's Court at Bellary.*

237 Q.—MR. K. ABDOUL HYE SAHIB : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have received any memorials from the process-servers and amins of the District Munsif's Court, Bellary, for increasing their scale of salary ; if so, what action the Government propose to take ?

A.—No such memorials have been received.

*Disposal of suits in Bellary Munsif's Court.*

238 Q.—MR. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many civil suits are pending disposal in the Bellary Munsif's Court ; what relief has been given to the munsif after the amalgamation of the Adoni taluk with Bellary ; and

(b) whether the Government propose to appoint additional munsifs for disposing of old suits pending for a long time ?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The Government are not considering any such proposal. The matter is one for consideration in the first instance by the hon. the Judges of the High Court.

#### Collectors' Conference.

*Results of the Collectors' Conference at Ootacamund regarding Revenue Department.*

239 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : With respect to the Press communiqué, dated 10th June 1925, as regards the important subjects discussed at the Collectors' Conference held at Ootacamund, will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue, the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Finance Member be pleased to state the conclusions Government have arrived at on the several points so far as they concern the Revenue Department ?

A.—The hon. Member's question misconceives the purpose and object of the Conference. The Conference was not held to enable conclusions to be arrived at on specific points but to provide an opportunity for the interchange of information and ideas between district officers from different parts of the Presidency and the officials at headquarters. It is not possible to point to any order subsequently issued and to say that that order was due to the discussions at the



[20th August 1925]

Conference, though it would no doubt be correct to say that many orders on administrative matters have been in greater or less degree influenced by the discussions that took place.

### Criminal Justice.

#### *Certain motor prosecutions in Ramnad.*

240 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that the Ramnad District Judge, on a petition presented by the President, District Board, Ramnad, moved the High Court to reverse the acquittal in two motor prosecutions in C.R.P. Nos. 139 and 140 of 1925; and

(b) whether the District Magistrate moved the Government to instruct the Public Prosecutor to oppose those applications and under what circumstances the Government accorded sanction; whether he will be pleased to lay on the table the District Magistrate's letter requesting the Government to oppose the applications?

A.—(a) On inquiry, the Government understand that the District Board Engineer applied to the Sessions Judge, Ramnad, for moving the High Court to revise the order of acquittal in the two cases and that the High Court dismissed the applications.

(b) The District Magistrate did not move the Government in the matter.

### Judicial and Executive Functions.

#### *Separation of executive and judicial functions.*

241 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received any orders from the Secretary of State regarding the separation of executive and judicial functions; and

(b) if so, whether he will be pleased to lay it on the table of this House?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

### Irrigation.

#### *The Palayakayal and Peykulam tanks in Srivaikuntam taluk.*

242 Q.—Mr. P. K. S. A. ARUMUGA NADAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to take water to Palayakayal tank from Peykulam tank in the Iruvappapuram village, Srivaikuntam taluk, Tinnevely district;

(b) what is the wet ayacut of Peykulam tank; whether the present scheme will not affect the interests of the ryots of Peykulam tank and also Tuticorin water-supply;

(c) how the Palayakayal tank gets its supply of water at present; and whether the Government cannot improve the present source of supply; and

(d) whether there was any proposal about 10 or 15 years ago to convert the Arumugamangalam surplus channel into a tank; whether that scheme has now been abandoned; if so, why; and whether this scheme if worked out again will not satisfy the needs of the ryots of Palayakayal?



20th August 1925]

- A.—(a) No such proposal has yet come to Government.  
 (b) The ayacut of the Peykulam tank is 2,562 acres.  
 (c) The tank gets its supply from the surplus of the Arumugamangalam tank, improvements to which were sanctioned in 1918 and carried out.  
 (d) No such proposal can be traced, but the Government have recently received a petition from the Palayakayal ryots praying for a separate supply channel and this has been referred to the Chief Engineer.

*Strengthening of the left bank of the Coleroon.*

243 Q.—MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether any and what provision has been made for strengthening the left bank of the Coleroon on the side of the Chidambaram taluk and protecting the villages from damage or inundation?

A.—No definite proposals have yet been received. This is one of the questions that will be dealt with by the new Conservancy division which is proposed.

**Legislative.**

*Average attendance of members of the Legislative Council, etc.*

244 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to refer to the debates of this House on my motion for reduction of the allotment for the Legislative Council (Volume XXIII, page 534) and place before this House a statement showing the average attendance of the hon. Members in the Council during the last session, so far as their attendance was marked, and also at the sittings of the Select Committee that met at Madras and Ootacamund since January last?

A.—A record of attendance of members at the meetings of the Legislative Council is being maintained only from March 1925. The average attendance of the hon. Members of the Legislative Council during the last session (March and April 1925) was 88 out of 127 members. The following statement gives the average attendance at the meetings of Select Committee on Bills held since January 1925 :—

	Total number of members.	Average attendance per day.
Bill (No. 15 of 1924) to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 ... ..	13	7
The Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Bill (No. 9 of 1924) ... ..	13	7
The Civil Courts Bill (No. 12 of 1924) ... ..	18	14
The Cochin Port Trust Bill (No. 2 of 1925) ... ..	12	11
The Malabar Tenancy Bill (No. 7 of 1924) ... ..	37	28
Bill (No. 1 of 1925) further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920. * 12		5

\* Mr. P. L. Moore, one of the members of the Select Committee, resigned his membership before the meeting was held.



[20th August 1925]

**Railways.***Railway Conference at Ootacamund.*

245 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether he was present at the conference at the Secretariat, Ootacamund, with Mr. Sim, the Financial Adviser to the Railway Board;
- (b) what proposals were agreed to with him in regard to taking over the district board lines;
- (c) whether any order in which the railway systems in the Presidency should be taken up for construction was considered and decided upon;
- (d) whether there was any representative of the district boards at the conference; if so, who they were; and
- (e) whether the proposed case of Gopalpore-Russellkonda (Ganjam) line was placed for consideration at the conference?

- A.—(a) Yes.  
 (b) No agreement was come to.  
 (c) Yes.  
 (d) The Presidents, District Boards, Tanjore and Guntur.  
 (e) The case was not discussed, but a further reference about the line has since been made to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

**Court of Wards and Zamindars.***Building of a new palace at Sivaganga.*

246 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether estimates and plans have been prepared for the building of a new palace at Sivaganga; if the answer is in the affirmative, what is the estimated cost of that building and what amount has been given by way of charges for the preparation of plans and estimates; when were the plans and estimates prepared and their charges paid; whether any work has been started, if not, why not?

- A.—The administration report of the Court of Wards for fasli 1331 shows that the construction of a new residence at Sivaganga was contemplated. In the report for the following year it was stated that the work had been stopped. The Government have no further information.

**Land Revenue.***Assignment of lands to combatant ranks of ex-service men.*

247 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state why according to G.O. No. 1576, dated 10th October 1924, the concession in regard to assignment of lands is restricted only to the combatant ranks of the ex-service men, and why the old G.Os. No. 870, dated 1st March 1921, and No. 420, dated 19th May 1923, giving similar concessions to all ex-service men, whether combatants or non-combatants, were modified?



20th August 1925]

A.—When the period prescribed by the older Government Order expired, as the total area for grant was limited, the Government considered that the extension of the concession should apply only to those who had served in the combatant ranks, on the ground that they had a better claim to consideration than those who had been non-combatants.

### Survey and Settlement.

*Location of the Survey office in Cannanore.*

248 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Survey department having commenced or being about to commence resurvey of South Kanara, the Survey office has been located at Cannanore in Malabar district ;
- (b) if so, on what grounds this location is justified ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the survey authorities tried to find buildings for their office at Mangalore, and if so at what monthly rent offers were made and why they were refused ; and
- (d) what is the rent paid for the Survey office at Cannanore ?

- A.—(a) Yes. The work of the party at present lies in the Kasaragod taluk.
- (b) No suitable building could be obtained for a reasonable rent at Mangalore and Cannanore is practically as convenient as an headquarters.
- (c) Yes. One building offered at Rs. 150 per mensem was not taken as it was likely to be required by Government for another purpose ; another offered at Rs. 250 was refused because the rent demanded was exorbitant and the building too small ; a third building which was too small was offered at Rs. 90 but the offer was immediately withdrawn. No other buildings were available.
- (d) Rs. 75 a month.

### Depressed Classes.

*Elevation of the depressed classes in South Kanara by the Labour Department.*

249 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) in what year the Labour Department extended its operations to South Kanara in connexion with the work of the elevation of the depressed classes ;
- (b) what is the nature and scope of the activity started by Government in that district ;
- (c) what were the considerations which prompted the Labour Department to extend its operations to that district preferably to Malabar ;
- (d) whether there had been a Depressed Class Mission doing considerable work in the same direction by means of schools (with industrial section), colonies and allied activities for the last 25 years and more ;



[20th August 1925]

(e) whether it is a fact that the activities of the mission have been greatly hampered by lack of funds; and

(f) whether it is a fact that there were proposals (i) to hand over some of the mission activities to the Labour Department and *vice versa* or (ii) to divide the various activities for the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes between the mission and the Labour Department without overlapping or conflict?

A.—(a) In 1923.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraphs 24, 31 and 42 of the Administration Report of the Labour department for 1923-24, recorded in G.O. No. 3348, Law (General), dated the 27th November 1924, which was placed on the Editors' Table.

(c) The chief reasons were—

(i) unsettled conditions of the Malabar district owing to the rebellion, and

(ii) the greater need in South Kanara for the provision of house-sites and schools for the depressed classes than in Malabar.

(d), (e) & (f) Yes.



*Zamindaris in Ganjam where Madras Forest Act is under operation.*

250 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the names of zamindaris in the Ganjam district where the Madras Forest Act is under operation;

(b) whether the Government have received application or applications from any zamindar or zamindars for extension of the provisions of the Madras Forest Act in proprietary forests; and

(c) if so, to state the names of the applicants and to place their applications on the table?

A.—(a) (1) Parlakimedi estate.

(2) Jalantra estate.

(3) Kallikote-Attagada estate.

(4) Dharakota estate.

(b) & (c) The Raja of Bobbili has applied for the extension of the Forest Act to the Biridi Estate in the Ganjam district. A copy of his application is placed on the Council Table.<sup>a</sup>

*Popularization of the Forest panchayat system.*

251 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what steps are being taken by the Government to popularize the Forest panchayat system in this Presidency, and especially in Nellore district; and

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix IX on pages 401-402 infra.



20th August 1925]

(b) whether there is any reduction effected or expected in the Forest department, either in expenditure or in the number of men, as a consequence of the inauguration of this scheme?

A.—(a) A Special Forest Panchayat staff, consisting of a Forest Panchayat officer and six inspectors is already at work. It is proposed to appoint an additional Panchayat officer and ten more inspectors. The question of posting an inspector for work in Nellore district will be considered.

(b) Two forest divisions have already been abolished. A saving of Rs. 2,500 in the expenditure on Forest establishment is anticipated in the current year. The ultimate saving in expenditure is estimated at Rs. 1,00,000.

*Division of forests in Anantapur district.*

252 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether forests in the Anantapur district are divided into three classes—(1) those which are to be permanently reserved, (2) those which are temporarily reserved for some time, (3) ryots' forests;

(b) what the underlying principle is for such a division;

(c) whether leaf manure can be permitted to be taken from all or any of the classes of forests, especially in Anantapur district where there are only precarious irrigation sources; and

(d) whether this classification is made throughout the Presidency?

A.—(a), (b) & (d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 703, Development, dated 12th May 1925, which is placed on the Editors' Table.

(c) The question is under the consideration of Government. The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 652, Development, dated 2nd May 1925, which is placed on the Editors' Table.

**Jails.**

*Action taken on the Jail Industries Committee.*

253 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to question No. 586 put on 20th March 1925, volume XXIII, page 401, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what action has been taken on the report of the Jail Industries Committee?

A.—A copy \* of the orders passed is placed on the table of the House.

**Finance.**

*Training of Government clerks in working the Comptometer.*

254 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether Messrs. Felt and Terrant Manufacturing Company, Madras, are paid any remuneration for training Government clerks and apprentices in the working of the Comptometer; if so, how much?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

\* Circulated separately.



[20th August 1925]

**Public Service.***Committee to enquire into the grievances of non-gazetted officers.*

255 Q.—MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether any and what action has been taken by Government touching the resolution passed by the Council on the 1st April last for appointing a committee to enquire into the grievances of non-gazetted officers?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the statement of resolutions passed by the Council and the action taken on them by the Government. The statement has been laid on the table of the House.

**Local Boards and Municipal Councils.***Representation of Indian Christian men and women teachers in local board schools in Ponnani.*

256 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to refer to the answer given to question No. 764 on 13th October 1924 (Volume XX, page 316) and state—

(a) what is the number of Indian Christian men teachers and women teachers in the local board schools in the Ponnani taluk of South Malabar;

(b) what is their proportion to—  
 (i) the numerical strength of the Indian Christians in the taluk;  
 (ii) their literacy, and  
 (iii) their English literacy; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the claims of Indian Christians for proper representation in the services in the educational institutions of the local board are overlooked?

A.—The Government have no information.

**Public Health.***The Gudur water-works scheme.*

257 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the “Gudur water-works scheme” is;  
 (b) whether the scheme is still under consideration or has been abandoned; and

(c) what the total estimate is, and what amount has already been spent on it and with what results?

A.—(a) & (b) The scheme was dropped in 1921.

(c) Two suction wells were constructed at a cost of Rs. 18,117 in order to test the yield and quality of the water-supply, and a supplemental estimate for Rs. 5,500 was prepared in February 1919 for completing the wells and for putting down a boring in the centre of each of the wells. In the meanwhile in 1920 the Sanitary Engineer reported that the cost of the scheme would amount to Rs. 3.46 lakhs on account of the



20th August 1925]

increase in the rates and prices and the provision made for additional work, unforeseen works and establishment charges, and that the annual maintenance charges would amount to about Rs. 7,470. As the President of the District Board reported that the union board was not in a position to contribute anything towards the capital cost of the scheme it was dropped.

### Religious and Charitable Endowments.

#### *Receipts and expenditure under the Religious Endowments Act.*

258 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why approximate estimates of receipts and expenditure under the Religious Endowments Act were not shown in the budget estimates for 1925-26 ;

(b) whether the various items of receipts and expenditure thereunder will be shown in the budget estimates and expenditure to be placed before this House in future ; and

(c) what will be the probable receipts and expenditure in 1925-26 and under what heads ?

A.—(a) The receipts and expenditure under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1923, do not form part of Provincial funds and hence they were not shown in the Civil Budget Estimates for 1925-26.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The Government have no information.

### Education.

#### *Hostel attached to the Ceded Districts College.*

259 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state what is the present number of boarders in the hostel attached to the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, and how many of the boarders are Muhammadans ?

A.—The number of boarders in the hostel is 45. There are no Muhammadans.

#### *Teaching of “Balaramayanam,” etc., in the Nellore elementary schools.*

260 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether in Nellore district the teaching of “Balaramayanam” and “Sumatisatakam” in elementary schools has been condemned by the educational authorities ; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for condemning it ?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 132, Law (Education), dated the 28th January 1924, in which the District Educational Council, Nellore, was informed that specific sanction of Government was unnecessary to *Balaramayanam* being used in elementary



[20th August 1925]

schools for purposes of religious instruction except that, in public schools, G.O. No. 836, dated the 15th July 1922, should be complied with. There is no objection to *Sumatisatakam* also being used in elementary schools provided it is included in the approved list.

*Incorporation of schools for training with schools for general education.*

261 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage is the scheme of incorporating the several schools of training for teachers with the existing schools for general education; and

(b) whether the Government will not distribute the present strength of training schools among all the elementary higher grade and the secondary schools in the Presidency; or whether only selected schools will be chosen for the purpose?

A.—(a) The proposal is under investigation and will be adopted gradually.

(b) Only selected schools will be chosen for the purpose.

*Prospects of secondary grade trained teachers.*

262 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether Government intend to take any steps to better the prospects of secondary grade trained teachers by enabling them to earn the salary allowed to clerks in Government service possessing the same general educational qualifications?

A.—No. The pay of secondary grade trained teachers and clerks possessing a completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate is practically the same.

**Co-operative Societies.**

*Time-limit for an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies to remain at a particular station.*

263 Q.—MR. B. OBALESAPPA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any period fixed for an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies to remain in a particular district; and

(b) if not, whether any such rule will be made fixing a period at the expiry of which he should be transferred to another district?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government do not propose to make any such rule.

**Veterinary.**

*Veterinary dispensary at Kavali.*

264 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether a veterinary dispensary at Kavali has been opened during the current year; and

(b) if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) It is proposed to open a veterinary dispensary at Kavali this year.



20th August 1925]

## II

### COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

[Note.—An asterisk \* at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

#### (i)

\* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, you were good enough to give me permission day before yesterday to raise a certain matter in reference to a communication to the Council in regard to the rule framed under section 26 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act of 1923. Since that time, I have had the advantage of a talk with the hon. the Revenue Member and he was good enough to assure me that he would go into the matter again and he also promised very kindly that he would not give effect to the rules meantime. In these circumstances, I do not propose to raise this question now but would reserve it to a later stage if necessary.”

Mr. B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“ May I suggest that it should not be left to the hon. the Revenue Member and Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar to decide this? It is much better that the House is given an opportunity to have the rules discussed.”

#### (ii)

With reference to the statement made by the hon. the Law Member at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 21st March 1925, the Secretary laid on the table a copy of Mr. S. G. Forbes' report <sup>a</sup> on the hydro-electric power supply in the Madras Presidency.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the Proceedings <sup>b</sup> of the 1st and 2nd meetings of the Finance Committee for 1925-26 held on the 3rd and 4th August 1925, respectively.

## III

### THE MADRAS IRRIGATION BILL.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have to intimate to the Council a message from His Excellency the Governor under section 81-A (1) of the Government of India Act. The Madras Irrigation Bill was passed by the Madras Legislative Council on 5th December 1924. The Bill as passed appears to His Excellency to contain provisions which have to be reserved for consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General under rule 2 (e) of the Reservation of Bills Rules framed under section 81-A of the Government of India Act. His Excellency the Governor therefore hereby reserves the Bill for such consideration in compliance with the law.”

#### III-A

### EARLY ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE FOR THE CONVOCATION.

\* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I had intended just after question time, Sir, with your permission to ask you, whether there is going to be any departure from the usual time at which we rise as there is to be the Convocation of the Madras University at 4-30 p.m. I suggest therefore that we adjourn at 4-15 p.m.”

The House decided to adjourn at 4 o'clock.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix X on pages 402-423 infra.

<sup>b</sup> Printed as Appendix XI on pages 424-443 infra.



[20th August 1925]

## IV

## THE MADRAS BORSTAL BILL—(cont.)

\* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, this Bill proposes to make provision for the establishment of Borstal schools for the benefit of the adolescent offenders. These offenders consist of juvenile offenders of both sexes. I am very strongly of opinion that there must be a school for girls as for boys. Section 3 of the Bill mentions that the Local Government may establish one or more such schools. I suggest, Sir, that it should read as two or more schools so that at least there may be one school for either class of offenders.

“ The next point I should like to raise is this. The age of the offenders is given as from 16 to 21 years. I should suggest a lower age in the case of girls.

“ Passing on to clause 4, the Government reserve to themselves the right to make rules. These rules, I submit, must be subject to confirmation by the House.

“ With reference to clause 6, I should like that the powers conferred on courts by this Act should be extended to the honorary magistrates.

“ I agree with the hon. Member, Mr. Narasimha Raju, that the powers of the Inspector-General of Police require to be looked into and again the powers of the police to arrest without warrant require further examination.”

\* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ Sir, the purpose of the Bill is to deal with cases of young persons between the ages of 16 and 21 guilty of offences punishable with imprisonment. It is an important matter and all persons interested in reformatory principles in dealing with offenders so as to make them fit for the civic and industrial life of the country should welcome this measure. There are, however, some points which require the close attention of the hon. Members of this Council. The Bill confers on certain classes of courts the power of detaining adolescent offenders for a period of not less than three years. The point for our consideration is whether such delinquents should be subjected to the same penal punishment applicable to adults and whether the treatment given to them should be different and, if so, what should be the principle that should be applicable to them. The question came up for consideration before the International Prisons Conference and these are the resolutions passed in regard to the manner of dealing with young delinquents. I shall, with your permission, Sir, read out the resolutions. They were as follows :

I. Young delinquents should not be subjected to the penal procedure now applied to adults.”

II. The principles that should guide the procedure applied to delinquents are as follows :—

(1) Those who are entrusted with the cognizance of the cases of young delinquents should be primarily chosen for their ability to understand and sympathize with children, and should have some special knowledge of the social and psychological sciences.

(2) They should have the assistance of probationary officers to make preliminary examination in each case, and to watch over and help those put on probation.

(3) There should be made in connection with the cases of young delinquents such examinations as will contribute to the fund of information on juvenile delinquency, and the results should be used wherever practicable to help in the disposition of the case. Medical examinations should be made only by physicians who have some special knowledge of the social and psychological sciences. The personal information obtained in these examinations shall not be made public.

(4) Whenever possible in the case of young delinquents, arrest should be avoided in bringing them before the authorities, and orders for arrest should be issued only in exceptional cases.



20th August 1925]

[Mr. C. Gopala Menon]

(5) When necessary to detain young delinquents, the detention should not be made in quarters used for adults.

(6) In those countries where a court is entrusted with the cognizance of the cases of young delinquents—

(a) such cases should never be heard at the same session with cases of adults, and

(b) it should be the tendency in the trial of juveniles to proceed, as far as practicable, by way of conference for the good of the child, instead of contest about and over the child.

“Then follow the resolutions regarding child offenders, and I do not propose to deal with them here because there will be shortly children's courts to be established where all legal procedure connected with their trial would be dispensed with. What I am pleading for is, in the case of these young delinquents also, as far as possible legal formalities should be dispensed with, and I want to point out that the same procedure should not be applied to these young offenders as that applicable to adult offenders. Of course at the International Conference in the resolutions read out it will be seen that while the Conference was not in favour of all legal procedures being dispensed with, they accepted certain provisions of a very important character. I wish to bring to the notice of hon. Members of the House and the Government the resolutions passed there and urge that they may be considered in finally framing the Bill.

“Then, Sir, no provision is made for the recognition of organizations for the supervision and the aftercare of the young men after their release from the Borstal institutions. I wish that a provision is made in the Bill after the model of the section the Prevention of Crimes Act of 1908 and in this connexion I wish to read out from the report printed as an appendix to the Jail Committee's report. It reads:

‘Important as are the constitution and management of Borstal institutions, they cannot be expected to achieve success unless their work is supplemented by suitable provision for the supervision and aftercare of the inmates of these institutions after their release. This fact has been recognized in section 8 of the Prevention of Crimes Act of 1908 which allows payments to be made out of public funds towards the expenses of a society undertaking the duty of assisting or supervising persons discharged from the Borstal institutions. Such a society has been formed in England under the name of a Borstal Association, a quasi-official body of which the Home Secretary is the ex officio President.’

“What I wish to point out is that the Government should bring in a provision for bringing into existence an organization for the benefit of these discharged persons. There are certain other verbal alterations which I wish to bring to the notice of the House at this stage. I find that the words ‘penal discipline’ are mentioned in the Bill. On this subject, again, I wish to read an extract from the appendix to the report of the Indian Jail Committee:

‘Our object is to provide in the Borstal institution a place where the offender will not be imprisoned but will only be deprived of his liberty to that degree which is necessary to ensure discipline, where he will live under strict discipline affecting his body, his mind and his character and where he will be taught an industry.’

So the idea is that it is not a prison. It should be more like a school with a severe discipline and with industrial training.

‘We do not intend that the Borstal institution should be anything like a prison,’ and as we develop in the management, of Borstal institutions, I may assure the House that they will be more and more in the nature of a reforming and training institution.’

This is the speech of the Home Secretary, Mr. Mackenna, when introducing the Criminal Justice Administration Act in the House of Commons. There



[Mr. C. Gopala Menon]

[20th August 1925]

is also the word 'sentence' appearing in several places in the Bill. The courts have been empowered only to detain the prisoners. So the words 'order of detention' should be substituted wherever the word 'sentenced' occurs. These are some of the alterations which can be made by the Select Committee.

"Lastly, Sir, about the treatment of juveniles connected with grave crimes. Are they to be put in jails along with ordinary prisoners under the Bill? I wish this aspect of the question to be considered.

"With these few words, I support the motion that the Bill be read in Council."

\* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I have just one or two words to say on the motion before the House, with reference to the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society to which reference has been made by the hon. the Home Member. I have been connected with the society in my own place for about four years and I therefore have some experience of both the prisoners who return from the Borstal school and those from other prisons. The general impression is that whenever we see these people, they are found to have some capacity to do some work for which they have been trained. But unfortunately the difficulty is to find employment for all of them. It is most unfortunate that Indian society as a rule has not yet become reconciled to the fact that these prisoners when they return from these jails are fairly very good in their behaviour. And, therefore, the fact is that whenever we on behalf of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society appeal to the various mills and offices, the general reply that we get is that there is no vacancy. I would, in dealing with this Bill, as a matter of policy appeal to the Government to see if they cannot issue a Government Order as in the case of the depressed classes and ex-sepoys asking the district authorities and others to give employment on a minor scale at least to those who are returned from the Borstal School. Unless the Government take the lead in the matter and employ some of these people at least it is impossible to expect the general public to consider these Borstal School returned boys to be reliable. One important point is that whenever we see these prisoners, as we do just a month or so before their release from the jails, they invariably complain about their being asked to go and report themselves to the Police immediately after their release. Again, the Inspector-General of Prisons is given some extraordinary powers under this Act. I would respectfully submit that wherever the Inspector-General is given these powers, it is very desirable that at least in some cases that that power may be given to the Collector of the district in which the Borstal School returned boy is living. Under the Bill it is suggested again that a committee of visitors may recommend a boy's release after six months, but the Inspector-General who has got nothing to do with the boy after his return to me, has got the power of re-taking the boy into the jail if necessary. I do not know how the Inspector-General can be expected to know anything about the general behaviour of the boy after his release. As the Secretary to the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society in my place I wish to suggest that provision should be made in the Bill enabling the Collector of the district or the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society to make a recommendation that the boy be sent again to jail. Again, Sir, I do not see any reason why the committee of visitors should wait for six months before they recommend a boy's release from the Borstal School. It may be



20th August 1925] [Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar]

that the boy belongs to a respectable family and it may be that his antecedents are good. If sufficient security is given or if the committee find it desirable to send the boy away without giving him an opportunity of mixing with boys of greater criminal propensities, there is no reason why an enabling provision should not be made. Lastly, so far as the period of three or five years is concerned, some of my hon. Friends have already said that the minimum and the maximum are not at all necessary. These things may be taken into consideration and the powers of the Inspector-General of Prisons taken away. I have absolutely nothing against the person or the office but there is a prejudice on the part of the general public that the Inspector-General is anxious to take care of these people too much not only when they are in jail but also when they are discharged. The impression may be wrong or right but it is there that the Inspector-General is anxious to get as many criminals as he can into the jail rather than out of it. That is the way the complaint is made to us every day and I therefore urge that the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society or the Collector should be enabled to exercise the power now sought to be given to the Inspector-General of Prisons."

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB:—"While congratulating the hon. the Home Member for the introduction of the Bill, I wish to point out some of the difficulties that suggest themselves to me in the Bill as it is. We are told, Sir, that in every case when a prisoner is released from the Borstal Institute there are two or three associations to take care of him. Mention has been made of one such association by my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar. I mean the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society. Another institution which will take care of them is the Borstal Association. I would suggest that provision is made for such associations in the Act as they are bound to create very good results."

"This Act is then made applicable under certain circumstances to prisoners, the condition being that the convicts should be between 16 and 21 and conviction must be for offences punishable with imprisonment under section 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The wording of the section is not quite clear. There are offences for which punishment by imprisonment is provided as an alternative. The Bill, as it now stands, makes mention only of imprisonment. We are not quite clear whether in such cases where as an alternative to transportation for a particular period, imprisonment is provided, the Act would apply. The matter must be made clear."

"Next, under section 8 of the Bill various magistrates are empowered to send prisoners to the Borstal Institute. It also encumbers them in the matter of judgment by providing that they should await the orders of the Inspector-General before such persons are sent to the Institute. That provision should, I think, be removed."

"Again in section 14 it is said that in cases where a committee goes and examines into the conduct of a particular prisoner and when it comes to the conclusion that a particular prisoner is incorrigible, he should be sent back to the prison to undergo the remaining portion of his imprisonment. We shall take a particular instance. Suppose a particular prisoner is sent to the institute and he is sentenced to five years. At the end of the sixth month the committee inquires into the matter and comes to the conclusion that the boy is incorrigible. Under section 14 he may be sent to the ordinary prison for a period of four and a half years. But in such a case the maximum



Mr. Muhammad Ghouse Mian Sahib] [20th August 1925

sentence that could have been passed by a first-class magistrate would be for two years. So in this particular instance it will be found that at the end of six months the boy, if he is found to be incorrigible, is made to undergo a sentence in the ordinary jail for a longer term than would be the case in the ordinary circumstances. That provision is hard and should be removed."

\* Mr P. ANJANEYULU :—" Mr. President, Sir, the justification for this Bill lies in the fact that it intends to bring under control for purposes of reformation young men of impressionable age when they by some lapse go wrong. If that is the chief intention, I think two conditions ought to be fulfilled if the Bill should be of any use. The school to which they are sent must be so situated in its outward form that it should not have the appearance of a jail. It should be so inviting to these people that it should have nothing of the appearance of a prison. The next condition should be that the treatment within should be equally winning and will be such as to invite offenders to stay there even if they chose for a longer term than the law imposes upon them. If these two conditions are fulfilled the best intentions of the Bill will have been carried out. If they are not, better leave things as they are. In this view I should join hands with those who have already spoken on the subject that two or three provisions of the Bill require a substantial change. Rule 10 says that the Inspector-General may subject to the rules made by the Local Government, etc. I should like to suggest, Sir, that instead of the Inspector-General of Prisons it must be the local authority, who sent him to jail in conjunction with the recommendation of the visiting committee that should decide the point and that also again with the consent of the parents or guardians of the person who has been sent to this reformatory school.

12-30 p.m.

" Again, Sir, Clause 14 (1) says: "Where a person detained in a Borstal school is reported to the Local Government by the visiting committee of such school." Well, on the constitution of the visiting committee largely depends the fate of the inmates of the school. Therefore, the visiting committees should be so constituted that the members thereof will inspire both the inmates and also the outside public with entire confidence: I shall not add anything more or take up the time of the House with repeating what has already been said by hon. Members. With judicious care, if proper amendments are made in the Select Committee stage, I for one will recommend this Bill."

\* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I am already persuaded not to inflict a long speech on the House, and I do not want to disappoint hon. Members. The chief points in the proposed Bill have been dealt with very ably by my hon. Friends, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar and Mr. Ghouse Mian Sahib. So I will confine myself only to one or two general points. Sir, the Borstal system, in spite of the fact we have had an institution at Tanjore, is practically new to this part of the country. But the prison system is a fairly hardened system and the proceedings of what is known as the ' Bomde Mataram ' Libel case have made the evils of the system very well known. Wherever you go, you meet with the same kind of superintendents, the same kind of hardened jailors, and other hierarchy of officials. They are trained to a certain tradition and certain manners. If the revelations of the Multan jail are in any way true, I can say with my experience as a non-official visitor of a Central Jail for nine years that these things are not



20th August 1925] [Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar]

confined only to Multan. There is a sort of hardened mentality about the officials. If the Borstal system is to thrive on its new lines, we have to go in not for a superintendent trained under the present prison system, which with all due respect to it I should call a hardened system, but for a man trained in the traditions of the system in other advanced countries like America or England, or get the proper man by sending somebody from here to be trained in the management of those institutions. The jail under this system,—I should rather not call it a jail but a sort of Gurukula—should not consist of the traditions of warders and jailors, but it ought to be a small republic, or like a hostel where they may have their own cooking and other arrangements and where a large measure of independence can be secured to the inmates. The Bill naturally lays stress upon what is called the 'licence.' Unfortunately, in the old hardened jail system, we have got what is called the 'ticket-of-leave'. Generally we know what sort of people control offenders of that stamp. The department which is responsible for the supervision of these people is not the jail department but the department of law and order, the police. Here we have to provide safeguards against the 'licence' becoming a copy of the 'ticket-of-leave'. The management of the institution should be so carefully conducted as to inspire confidence in the inmates and the public, because the police have to have a hand in the matter. The system of warders and all the hardened hierarchy ought to be replaced by a different set. It ought not to be a replica of the old prison system. The present Bill is an enabling one, the success of which would depend largely on the comprehensive rules that should be made not only as regards the internal management but also as regards licensing and the kind of people that should be sent to these institutions. The management ought to be entrusted to gentlemen with large views, to superintendents who have been trained in countries where the Borstal institutions have been a great success as in Europe or America, and not to men with mentalities hardened by the mamool or traditional methods. With these remarks, I support this Bill."

\* Mr. R. SRINIVASAN:—"Sir, referring to sub-clause (1) of section 2, I find that the age of an adolescent offender is given as not less than 16 nor more than 21. It is not clear whether the age mentioned is only for males or for both the sexes. If it be for both, I should say the age for males should be between 16 and 21 years and for females between 12 and 17.

"As for section 4, sub-clause (1), the prison rules and regulations hitherto made by the Government being extremely hard so far as the depressed classes are concerned, the rules made for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act must be laid before this House for discussion and any amendment, if necessary.

"Coming to section 7, sub-clause (2), I wish to substitute here the 'District Judge' for the 'Subdivisional Magistrate'.

"Then, in section 8, the minimum period mentioned in the first paragraph should be two years instead of three years.

"As regards sections 9, 15 and 16, provision should be made so that persons who come forward to take charge of an offender should make an application to the District Magistrate or to the District Judge. Such a person should bind himself not to employ the offender as his own servant or to make use of him for his personal benefit. The District Magistrate or the District



[Mr. R. Srinivasan]

[20th August 1925]

Judge should satisfy himself that such an applicant is a fit and proper person to take charge of the offender and fulfil all the conditions. There are some persons who are on the look out for an opportunity to make such applications so that they may get the offender in their charge and utilize him for their own purpose. I have personal experience of this when I was in the service of the Union Government of South Africa. When I wanted a servant, I was told that one could not be had without a tip.

"Then, coming to section 12, it must be provided that the District Magistrate or the District Judge shall pass the sentence or discharge the offender within four days after the receipt of the proceedings from the committing magistrate, and the appearance of the offender before him. Arrangement shall be made within three days after passing of the sentence for the removal of the offender to a Borstal institution.

"With these remarks, I support the Bill."

The motion that the Bill be read in Council was put and carried.

The Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.

\* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I now move that this Bill be referred to the Select Committee. After this motion is passed, I shall read out the names of the members of the Select Committee."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

\* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I now move that the Select Committee do consist of the following gentlemen:—

- (1) The Advocate-General.
- (2) Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
- (3) " W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.
- (4) " P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
- (5) Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
- (6) " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
- (7) Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.
- (8) Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
- (9) Mr. Ghose Mian Sahib.
- (10) " V. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar.
- (11) Rai Bahadur Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu.
- (12) Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnama Achariyar.
- (13) Lieut.-Col. J. P. Cameron, I.M.S.
- (14) Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
- (15) Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
- (16) " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
- (17) " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
- (18) " M. Ratnaswami.
- (19) Sir James Simpson, Kt.
- (20) Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja.
- (21) Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
- (22) The hon. the Mover."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I hereby appoint the hon. the Home Member as Chairman of the Select Committee."



20th August 1925]

V

THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL.

\* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Mr. President, I beg to move that item No. IX on the Agenda (regarding Andhra University Bill) may be taken up next."

\* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

\* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Andhra University Bill. The Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying the Bill sets forth the necessity for the Andhra University. I make only a few remarks in placing the motion before the House.

"The claim of the Andhra districts to have a university of their own is a long-standing one. The Senate of the Madras University has given the opinion that the Andhra University should be the first of the new anticipated universities in this Presidency. The Andhra districts represent a definite linguistic and cultural unit, and for this reason are specially suitable for a separation of their colleges from the existing Madras University. The Madras University Act, 1923, was framed so as to permit of the ultimate development of new universities at various centres in the Presidency, but the Native States in South India have been the first to realize the necessity for separate universities. The Mysore University was founded in the year 1918. Recently also the Travancore Government have published the report of the Travancore University Committee. Doubts may arise whether the new universities maintain in their courses and examinations standards at least as high as those of the older institutions. But the multiplication of new university centres must be wholly in the interests of higher standards of education and research in India. One essential reason for the establishment of the Andhra University is that, up to the present, there have been in the Telugu districts no colleges either providing honours courses or conducting research work. It is clearly time that better opportunity for honours and post-graduate study should be given to the students residing in the Telugu country. The institution of an Andhra University will give the necessary stimulus to advanced courses of study and research work and develop a more utilitarian or practical aspect of education generally.

"It is often postulated that the ideal type of university which can best foster high scholarship and at the same time develop character is the unitary type. All the recent developments and reforms in university education in India and elsewhere have tended to reduce the number and change the character of affiliating universities and to establish unitary and residential universities. The Andhra University Committee also expressed the opinion that the ideal to be aimed at was a unitary teaching university. A single unitary university for the whole of the Telugu districts is, however, not practicable. It is therefore proposed to arrive as near to the ideal as possible by creating certain centres of concentration which, while affording most of the facilities of unitary universities, will retain the affiliating character of the Madras University. The other reasons for this concentration at certain centres are set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill. I believe that it is necessary to lay greater stress than has been laid in the past on the corporate life of a university with all its



[Sir A. P. Jatro]

[20th August 1925]

attendant students' social activities. What is required for the Telugu students entering the new university is not merely the reduplication of courses and examinations but 'University life' which can only be obtained by the intimate and constant association of students with students and students with teachers and by the many-sided activities of an academic community which a unitary and residential university represents. Education imparted at isolated affiliated colleges is apt to make the examination dominate the whole educational course. The extent of the country which is roughly 83,000 square miles renders a single unitary Telugu university impracticable. A scheme is therefore framed which will provide at present for the concentration of first-grade colleges in the Telugu country and which will at the same time aim at the ultimate development of these centres into separate units. This will ensure the coming together in large numbers of students and teachers and will give an opportunity for a real corporate and residential university life to develop, if not at one centre at least in two or three centres in the Andhra Desa. This view has been emphasized in the Bill by an insistence on the residential system at all centres and by the provision for the establishment of students' unions.

"But the special feature of the Andhra University scheme which explains as it were the position of the new university in relation to the economic and industrial life of the Telugu districts is a recognition of the need for a new correlation between the work of a provincial university and the industries of the country. While the older universities both in Europe and in India have been content to aim at high scholarship in literary and scientific subjects, the new universities in the west have been turning their attention towards specialization in various branches of technology. For example, the Universities of Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool and Glasgow have while retaining the ordinary university courses of study, specialised in particular branches of technology which bear a direct relationship to the special industries established in the districts adjacent to them. The need for the new Andhra University to set an example of what can be done by means of technical colleges to keep university education directly in touch with the industrial organization of a country has been recognized by the Government and all those who have been instrumental in promoting the scheme for the new university. This point was amplified at the Andhra University Conference held at Vizagapatam on the 22nd November 1922. One reason above all others for our belief in the immediate necessity for the establishment of technical and technological colleges is that taking a long view and looking ahead in the development of Indian industries and commerce, we believe that in the near future rapid progress of industrial concerns in India must take place and consequently the necessity for Indian skilled labour. In this respect the Andhra districts are favourably situated. Vizagapatam is developing into one of the foremost ports of India and also into a prominent railway centre. The opening up of the Raipur-Vizagapatam railway line will stimulate to an almost unknown extent the industries of the districts adjoining the Telugu country. There is already in the Telugu country a considerable mining industry. Paper, tanning and textile industries have just begun to work. There is agricultural and forest development and not a little coastal trade. Two important railways with big schemes for extension meet in the Telugu country. From the above it must be obvious that what has been done in the minor universities of England and what in a small



20th August 1925]

[Sir A. P. Patro]

way is being done at Lucknow, Bombay and at the Sibpur college of the Calcutta University can profitably be done in the Andhra University. It will therefore be necessary gradually to provide in the new University in addition to the existing arts and professional courses, instruction in mining, engineering, marine engineering, agriculture, electricity, leather chemistry and textile courses. It is possible that some of the aided institutions may in the future give instruction in certain technological courses but the University or the Government shall at first have to be responsible for developing these institutions which will provide instruction in some of these subjects. While it is obviously recognised that university education cannot and should not be purely utilitarian, the growing evil of unemployment amongst educated Indians demands that every effort should be made to see that the Indian Universities are more and more placed in a position to prepare students for earning livelihoods in new channels of occupation. These reasons in brief have led us to regard the institution of new technical courses as a primary necessity and the Andhra University Bill provides for the establishment of colleges specially equipped on the technical side.

"No provincial Government in India at the present time which is proposing a scheme for higher education can afford to leave out of account the grave problem of unemployment amongst the educated. This fact alone will be sufficient reason for determining that, whatever capital expenditure is going to be incurred on the new university, technical education should have the first claim on the available finances. The schedule accompanying the Bill lays down that the Academic Council shall constitute amongst other faculties, faculties of commerce, engineering, technology and agriculture; and we believe that if the courses of instruction established under the guidance of these faculties are framed so as to have a direct relationship to the existing industries in the country and the development of new commercial concerns, the Andhra University will play no small part in solving the acute problem of unemployment. The proposed Engineering College, for example, will specialize, it is to be hoped, in what may be termed railway engineering, including electricity, and in mining and marine engineering. Naturally, before this college is established and equipped, expert opinion will be obtained from railway, industrial and shipping authorities. No scheme however of University technical education can to-day be complete without an Agricultural faculty and it will be the aim both of the Andhra University and of the other educational institutions attached to the University to persuade parents, and the public generally, that the unemployment problem can never satisfactorily be solved until educated Indian youths return to the land. Fifty per cent of the total population of this presidency are classified as those whose means of subsistence are derived from landholders and tenant farmers, whereas only 2 per cent are classified as those whose means of subsistence are derived from public administration, the professions and the liberal arts. The Calcutta University is, at present, considering the adoption of a scheme for educational agricultural colonies; and while we may watch that scheme with interest we are at least convinced that a great extension of agricultural education, which will tend to send young men back to the land, is absolutely necessary at the present time. It is no doubt disappointing to read in the reports that while the agricultural colleges have steadily increased in popularity, the number of graduates who now prefer to go back to land and manage their own farms is not increasing and the course is not yet able to attract rea



[Sir A. P. Patro]

[20th August 1925]

sons of the land and offers more aspirants to Government service; the demand for agricultural education for its own sake must be created and fostered.

"All those who favour the establishment of an Andhra University believe that the University will herald a rapid development in the study of the Telugu language and literature and in the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction. It is too early to anticipate how soon the new University will adopt, as undoubtedly other Universities in India shortly will, the vernacular as the medium of instruction at least up to the matriculation stage; but the provisions of the Bill indicate that we believe all encouragement should be given by the University to the study of the vernacular and to the use of the vernacular as far as possible as the medium of instruction. It may be said that an improvement in the study of the vernacular means improvement in the knowledge of English. For those who know the condition of affairs in the Madras University can have very little doubt that students who have at school been relieved of the burden of learning all subjects through the medium of English will, with English as compulsory second language, learn to speak and write better and more grammatical English than the present day students. The Bill, however, gives the University power to institute a publication bureau, which will serve as a very necessary preliminary to the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination and will investigate the possibility of the production of the required vernacular text-books.

"The constitution of the new University is modelled on the democratic constitution of the Madras University. But the distinction between the constituent colleges and affiliated colleges has been removed and no provision in consequence has been made for the establishment of a Council of Affiliated Colleges. All colleges in the University will be of equal status as affiliated colleges. There will, therefore, be no room for the existence of rivalries and jealousies between the various classes of colleges within the University. No scheme for a new university is going to be an improvement on existing conditions unless it is recognized that good education at college can only be imparted by the personal contact of the professor with the pupil. The college professors are to-day overworked. There is far too much lecturing work assigned to each member of the staff. Students are kept almost for five hours under the supervision of the lecturer and the value of the professor or tutor as an educationist is very much minimised. The lecturer or the professor should have ample leisure to meet and know the students individually and be able to guide and inspire them. If there is proper co-operation between the colleges at any one centre whereby students from several colleges attend the lectures and do laboratory work at one college, there will be time and leisure for the lecturers to be in closer touch with the students. It is never too much to emphasize again on the importance of the tutorial work along with class work and it is hoped that the Andhra University will be in a position to realize this.

"Briefly the aims of the new University are to bring advanced courses and research work within easy reach of the students of the Andhra districts, to create a corporate university life, at the new university centres which will give a hall-mark of character and good citizenship to the students leaving the colleges of the Andhra University, to divert to some extent



20th August 1925]

[Sir A. P. Patro]

the stream of young men who in the past could only hope to enter Government service, the legal and the teaching professions, into the growing channels of occupation in the industries of the country, and to so relate the life and working of the University to the conditions and the needs of the districts which it serves that no scholar may feel either that he is denied the fullest opportunities for high scholarship or a chance of serving his country in some recognized and definite capacity however humble.

"I beg to move that the Bill be read in Council."

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar seconded the motion.

\* Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, the proposed Bill presents a very bold and ambitious programme. It captures one's fancy and it also strikes one's imagination. I may say, in fairness to the hon. the Minister for Education, it is full of welcome features. I may say also that it is very idealistic, very high-pitched in its aims; only, the hon. the Minister, while propounding this grand scheme, did not for a moment feel that he had the limitations of finance, time and circumstance before him. As I said, the Bill presents very many good features. One of the features is that it provides for a higher technological institution at some centre, not notified for the present. It also provides for publication bureaus, which is a right step in the right direction as a preliminary to the prescription of text-books in the vernaculars. It also provides for student unions controlled and managed out of the University funds. It provides for employment bureaus which also supply a very bad want in the country. Student unions have already been advertised to as one of the very many welcome features of the Bill.

"Now, Sir, while dilating upon the very many welcome features, I may say that it also provides for the opening of certain university centres at certain specified places in the Presidency. Three places have been specified—Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Anantapur. It provides that at those centres only new institutions will be opened or recognized by the University. It provides for unitary residential universities at certain fixed centres. For the present, Sir, it contents itself with being an affiliating university, because it is felt that it is impossible to provide for single unitary residential universities for an area of 87,000 square miles. I take my figures from the hon. the Minister for Education.

"While dwelling on these various features which are very high-flown and ambitious in their nature, I may pause, Sir, to think how the Ceded districts are going to be benefited out of this particular University. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons the hon. the Minister has stated as one of the reasons that the colleges in the Telugu districts are not sufficiently represented in the authorities of the Madras University. In print of this disadvantage, how are the Ceded districts going to fare better after the institution of this University? There is only one college for the present throughout the Ceded districts. If the numerous colleges in the Northern Circars at present do not find adequate representation in the authorities, how could the Ceded districts even after this reform, with only one college in their midst, hope to find adequate representation?

"Now, I come to the other side of the question, re. the electorates—for instance, the municipalities and the district boards—have got special representation by providing two seats for every district board on the condition



[Mr. P. Siva Rao]

[20th August 1925]

of their paying a contribution of about Rs. 7,500. Our district boards are notoriously poor, and I do not think they can find money to contribute about Rs. 7,500, with the result that they can have no representation whatever. After all, there is a provision for only four representatives. There are numerous colleges in the richer districts of Northern Circars each one of which is expected to return a representative to every one of the authorities provided for in the University Bill, not to speak of the numerous zamindars of the Northern Circars who, we are sure, will endow large donations of lakhs and millions of rupees. Sir, I do not think that by any stretch of imagination on anybody's part can this trifling advantage of sending up representatives be said to be of any great benefit to the Ceded districts. The representatives of the interests of the Ceded districts will be in a hopeless minority in the authorities that are to be provided for in the new University Bill.

"The other reason, Sir, for opening this separate Andhra University is that the executive work of the Madras University is done mostly by the representatives residing at the headquarters. The Telugus have no adequate voice in the affairs of the present Madras University. Now I shall apply the same test to the case of the Ceded districts. The Act, very ominously in my opinion, omits to specify the seat of the University and it is therefore impossible for us to make up our mind one way or the other. The hon. the Minister would have done well to give us some indication at least as to what centre he has pitched upon. The Bill presents a blank cheque in this respect. It is very likely that some day after the passing of this Bill, the hon. the Minister goes and whispers something into the ears of His Excellency the Governor and has the place fixed, probably as Vizagapatam. I may say that he has already in mind the claims of the Vizagapatam district."

\* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I may say at once that I keep an open mind in the matter, and it is for the Select Committee to decide the question."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I ask my hon. Friend whether what he just now said about the necessity for technological study in the university, and Vizagapatam being the best place for such technological study does not lead to that inevitable conclusion?"

\* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Not at all. The cultural and educational side may be developed at any other centre. That is what I said."

\* Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"In his opening speech, the hon. the Minister could not help referring to the manifold merits of Vizagapatam, and in his technological course of studies, marine engineering is going to be one. He has already given out that the Government of India have announced their intention of developing Vizagapatam as a major port. What more appropriate place can be possibly found for starting marine engineering? Already there are a medical school and an engineering school at Vizagapatam and the hon. the Minister has given out that it will be an important centre on the railway line between Raipur and some other place and also that it will afford immense possibilities. The location at Vizagapatam has been sufficiently foreshadowed but not given out in order not to make one suspect it. We, however, believe that Vizagapatam and no other place has been fixed. And though he has kept silent for tactical reasons,—that may no



20th August 1925]

[Mr. P. Siva Rao]

doubt be clever tactics,—we are inclined to think that with a view not to set up one district against another or create district jealousies, and to secure the smooth passage of the Bill he has done so; but we, who are residing in other districts, find it immensely difficult to follow him fully to enable us to give our support to this Bill. Unless we know that it is going to be in some central place, we cannot possibly consent to a measure like this.

“Sir, I was going to say that one of the reasons given us for starting this new university was that the representatives mostly resided at Madras, the headquarters. Now, what will happen if Vizagapatam becomes the headquarters? The university work will mostly be done by the representatives sitting at Vizagapatam or residing there. I may give the hon. Members of this House an idea of the distances between Bellary and Madras and Bellary and Vizagapatam. It is 12 hours’ run from Bellary to Madras and it is 30 hours’ run from Bellary to Vizagapatam. I know only the time that it will take and not the actual distance in miles. Sir, will this be advantageous to Bellary which has been connected with the Madras University, ever since its institution. Before we make up our mind, before we shift ourselves from our own mother university, we want the hon. the Minister to make out very very strong reasons for asking us to support this Bill.

“Then, Sir, one other reason why the Ceded districts are not at all enthusiastic in this matter is that they gain absolutely nothing. On the other hand, they are the losers, since it is people of the Tamil districts that are now swamping the Ceded districts. The Ceded districts are the most backward, are the most poverty-stricken districts. Somehow, they have not been able to keep on a level with the other districts in the Presidency. My fear is that the Tamilians are threatening to absorb the Ceded districts equally with the people of the Northern Circars. The result will be that they will lose themselves as a distinct entity. I may say that the Ceded districts have for a long time had a common tradition and a common history and they do not want to sever that entity. until in the long run, there will come a day when there will be a separate university for the Ceded districts. I do not of course say that that far off divine event will come at once but what are we to do during the interim period?

“I know, Sir, that there are inducements and promises made at the time of the passing of the measure, just to induce the Ceded districts people to consent. There may be started a university college with advanced courses and Honours courses at Anantapur. Even as it is, the Madras University Act of 1923 provides for the opening of University centres. Even under the aegis of the existing Madras University Act, we can have Anantapur as a university centre. I may also mention that the common language, Telugu, is the unit which links up these thirteen or twelve districts together. As regards that, I may say that it should not be the sole test. The real test is the common tradition, common history and common administration and so forth. I do not think the Ceded districts will do well to sever their present connexion merely on the ground of common language. For, on this question of common language, I dare say that the hon. the Minister for Education is aware that Bellary is more Kanarese than Telugu; and I have received numerous wires from the people in the district that at any rate Bellary should be excluded from the operation of this Andhra University. I may also say that it has been declared officially to be a Kanarese district and the plaints and other Government documents are authorized to be filed



[Mr. P. Siva Rao]

[20th August 1925]

in Kanarese and there is a strong movement in Bellary that the district should be united to the adjoining Kanarese-speaking tracts. I do not know the reasons for such a movement, but for the present, I am here to translate their wishes to you. The latest census figures will disclose to the hon. the Minister for Education that there is a predominance of Kanarese-speaking population in Bellary, and in such a state of things, I do not think this Andhra University can be usefully forced upon them without their consent.

"Now, Sir, I wish to point out one inconsistency between two sections. For instance, the second clause of the first section says 'It shall come into force on such date and in such area as the Local Government may, by notification, appoint' and then in the third clause it is said 'There shall be constituted in and for the area comprising the present districts of,' etc. It is, after all, left to the option of the Local Government to decide the area. To put it in a nut shell, I claim for the Ceded districts exemption from the operation of this Andhra University and particularly Bellary, until the time comes when a separate university for the Ceded districts will be opened in their midst."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR : --" Mr. President, Sir, I am 1-15 p.m. sorry that I have to damp the enthusiasm that the hon. the Minister has kindled by the ideal picture he has tried to carve before the minds of the hon. Members in this House to a very large extent. No doubt, in his speech, as usual, he has depicted a paradise and whether that paradise is going to result from anything he proposes is a matter which he evidently does not want the members to see. Well, Sir, he claims for his ideal university a number of things that he claimed for the Madras University when he introduced the Bill for the Madras University in the year 1923. I would like you to see what the provisions in this Bill are and if they in any way show any difference from the provisions of the old Madras University—I say old university advisedly, because the present university as constituted under the present Act has a better chance to come up to the expectations of the hon. the Minister. But the proposal he now makes in the present Bill places the new Andhra University in a much worse condition than the Madras University under the Act of 1923. Because under the new form of the Madras University there can be some hope or expectation that there will be a teaching and residential character given to the university at least at some later date and that there will be some sort of unitary development even though it is now in a sort of federal form. So, Sir, at least the Madras University is in a sort of mongrel form—a unitary university and a federal university. In the case of the Andhra University there is no such prospect at all. It is going to be a purely affiliating university and the hon. Minister said that there would be no constituent college. This is a great disadvantage in the scheme. If there are constituent colleges there would be something to be said for it. Here there are different centres to be recognized on account of the fact that there are in those centres colleges at the present moment and the Government are also given power to arrange for the coming into existence of new institutions in new places even after the passing of the Act. Thus we have a number of places, probably half a dozen and how in these circumstances is it expected that this Bill would provide for anything better? I for one do not expect any improvement.



20th August 1925] [Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar]

"The hon. the Minister was saying that he has satisfied the desires of the Andhra people by giving them a place and a university where they can send their youngmen without sending them to far-off places. But we heard the hon. Member Mr. Siva Rao tell us that so far as his district was concerned they were very much farther from the probable seat of the new university than they were in respect of Madras, and therefore people will have to come to Madras only."

\* The hon. Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I want just to clear a misconception in the minds of my hon. Friends Messrs. Siva Rao and Ramalinga Chettiyar. I may be permitted to read out a telegram which was published in the papers also. It communicates the resolution passed at a crowded public meeting of the citizens of Bellary on the 2nd July 1925, 5-30 p.m., when the following resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority: 'Bellary is prepared for the Andhra University provided it is declared a centre. . . .'"

\* Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I may read a telegram for the information of the Education Minister. This is a telegram from Hospet which says "Pray urge exclusion Bellary from Andhra University scheme. . . ."

\* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I do not at all see the justification for the interruption on the part of the hon. the Minister for Education because I did not say anything about the wishes of the people of Bellary. All that I said was that Bellary and its adjoining districts lie farther away from the probable seat of the contemplated university than from Madras. In spite of the resolution that was so kindly read out to us by the hon. the Minister, I think the position I have taken has not been changed, so far as the argument of territorial propinquity is concerned. It does not apply to all the districts. Probably it does not apply to most of the districts comprised in the new area. What is it that the Andhra people asked for? Is it this affiliating university? The hon. the Minister in an earlier part of his speech read out a resolution of the Andhra University Committee and what they wanted was a unitary type of university and not this affiliating university. I leave it to my Andhra friends here to see for themselves if what is given to them under this Bill is what they wanted. I for one do not think how it is going to better their position. If anything, their position would be very much worse off. I shall be able to demonstrate how that is going to happen."

"In the first place when the Madras University Act of 1923 was passed we were all thinking that there would be a change very soon, and that there was going to be a millennium. Two years have now elapsed and there is no change. The Government are not able to allot much money. The University too were not able to suggest any improvements; in fact there have been no improvements at all, so far as the outsiders can see. What is going to happen in the case of this University better than the fortunes that attended the Madras University which as I said already is certainly in a better position? As I pointed out, there is provision for a residential university for the latter and therefore I say Madras is in a better position. I ask how much could the Andhra University be given? Is there not going to be a scramble from all the 5 or 6 colleges that are going to be affiliated to the new university? Even for this one University in Madras the Government have not given anything like a necessary amount. In such a state of affairs is it to be supposed that the Government would give large sums to these six



[Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar] [20th August 1925]

colleges to be developed into these unitary types of organizations? I think this is only an attempt to give some sort of stone when there is a demand for bread, and nothing more.

"Again there is another point which my Andhra friends will have to deeply consider over. So long as the Madras Presidency continues to be what it is, and there is not going to be an Andhra province separately, the central Government will have to be in Madras. All the persons who will be recruited directly will be recruited in Madras. When there are applications both from pupils trained in the Madras University and trained in the new University to be formed, what are going to be the chances as between the two sets of pupils. Does it require very much imagination to see that the pupils in the headquarters, Madras, will certainly have a better chance than the persons coming from a university located elsewhere? The Madras University has already got a reputation behind it and has established a particular standard. What is the standard of the new university? It will surely take a long time before people would be prepared to accept the standard of the new university as equal to the standard here. These are factors that are to be considered before the House agrees to the arrangement now proposed by the hon. the Minister for Education.

"Again, the hon. the Minister is putting the cart before the horse. What is now done is this. We have got to develop the educational facilities and then we have to form a university. Now take the central places which are referred to in this Bill. For instance, let us take Vizagapatam, let us take Rajahmundry, let us take Anantapur. Now, can it be said that any of these places have developed in such a way that they may be considered fit for recognition as university centres? The old Act gives room to both the Government and the university authorities to recognize particular centres as university centres and develop them. If these are developed and if they come to a particular standard then it would be time to consider the scheme of forming a new University. For instance in the United Provinces they do not consider the question of forming new affiliated universities two or three at a time. They develop firstly and then form a separate type of unitary university, just as in the case of the Benares University, the Lucknow University and the Aligarh University. In all those cases it has not been a matter of first passing the Act and then trying to develop the centre. I can quite understand the position now taken if there was no provision in the present Madras University Act for recognizing particular places. There is provision in the present Act and I do not see what object is served by a Bill of this kind. After all nothing useful is going to be done. The hon. the Minister spoke of technological institutes.

1-30 p.m. "What stands in the way of a technological institute being located at Vizagapatam? Is there any difficulty in doing that under the Madras University Act? I do not find any. We have already a training college at Rajahmundry and an engineering college and a medical school at Vizagapatam which are of the same standard as those at Madras. When all these institutions come up to the required standard and when they are able to look after themselves, then it will be time to think of a separate university. After all, what is the money that is likely to be available from the Local Government for these higher education purposes? I certainly will object if very large sums are going to be spent on higher education and if adequate provision is not made for elementary



20th August 1925] [Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar]

education. What is the progress made in the development or expansion of elementary education during the last five or six years? My hon. Friend the Minister is silent on that point. I cannot say that the progress has been very satisfactory. The money given is very little, and the number of boys brought in has not increased to the extent to which we can increase them if we have more funds. Such being the case, will we be justified in allotting large sums for higher education. That being the case, how much are you going to give for the Madras University and how much are you going to allot for the new university? This university is a costly thing; you have to provide for huge buildings, big laboratories and things like that. Where is the money to come from? We have not got anything like a decent laboratory attached to the Madras University at the present time. I do not think sufficient provision has been made in the University itself for post-graduate courses.

"That being the case, how will you be able to find funds in the near future for a second university? All that will be done is to put up a few buildings for offices; some sort of education will go on as we used to have in the Madras University. Is it what our Andhra friends want? Even the little funds that will be available for technological studies will be taken away for the buildings, appointment of a vice-chancellor on a high salary, for the appointment of a registrar and so on. If that is all that they want, the little sum that is going to be allotted for higher education being diverted for these unnecessary and ornamental purposes, I certainly have no objection to their having it. But if they want better facilities for education, if they want progress in their own areas, I do submit that this Bill is not going to give that.

"There is another aspect also which we will have to consider. The hon. the Minister says that after the Madras University Act was passed, we have a university in Mysore and there is a university in Travancore. Quite true. I can well understand the position of these States. Each State wants to be responsible for education within its own boundaries and it wants to make provision for that. That is quite natural. But here we have got the Madras University which supplies the needs of the Telugus, the Tamils, the Malayalees and the Kanarese people. The other day, Sir, when we were talking about the Palghat College, I remember one or two friends saying that they were not anxious to go and join the Travancore University. That will show, Sir, the opinion held by some people. . . ."

\* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—'They wanted a Kerala University.'

\*Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—'I said 'one or two members'; I leave it to the hon. Minister to see whether it is really a contradiction.'

"The Telugus and the Tamils are now together, and I have no idea whether there is the same enthusiasm among the Telugus at the present moment for a separate Andhra province as there existed before. In the old days we used to have resolutions after resolutions asking for a separate Andhra province, and one of the arguments was an argument which is found in the Statement of Objects and Reasons here, namely, that the representation of the Telugu country on the authorities of the Madras University was not



[Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar] [20th August 1925]

such as would satisfy the Andhras. I presume that was one of the arguments, probably the main argument, they had for the creation of an Andhra province in those days. Now that the majority of places on these authorities are secured for the Andhras, I suppose they are not so keen about the matter, as they used to be in those days. At any rate, at the present moment, we do not find the same enthusiasm, the same demand coming from the Andhradesa for a separate Andhra province.

"Are the people of Andhradesa prepared for these changes, to have, so far as educational matters are concerned, two different controls and two different arrangements, where the standards may differ, where the facilities they may have may differ and everything else may differ? Are they going to have two separate things and place themselves in a position of superiority or inferiority as the case may be? It is a matter which they will have to consider.

"So for all these reasons, I beg to submit that this University Bill is not a satisfactory Bill; it is not wanted by the Andhra friends themselves; it is not likely to help them in any way; so for these reasons I cannot give my support to the Bill."

The House adjourned for lunch.

#### After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

\* Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHA CHAREK.—"Mr. President, I cordially congratulate, if I may, the hon. the Minister for Education in trying to secure another university for this Presidency on a linguistic basis. I also congratulate him, Sir, on the broad principles which have been enunciated in this Bill for the advancement of learning in the Andhradesa. These principles have been detailed at length by my hon. Friend from Bellary, Mr. Siva Rao. I need not go over the same ground again. At the same time I feel it my duty, Sir, as one of the representatives of the Cuddapah district to place before the hon. Minister certain points which I hope he will, with his fame for fairness and broad-mindedness, try to give effect to in prosecuting the further progress of this Bill. One respect in which this Bill may be justified in including the Ceded districts in its sphere of operation is the language, the Telugu language. I think, Sir, in all other respects, the Ceded districts and the Northern Circars have no resemblance to each other. Now, my first point is that even with regard to this Telugu language, the little knowledge of Telugu that I possess enables me to say that the Telugu language of the Ceded districts is quite different from the Telugu language of the Northern Circars. Though some of the best Telugu poets have been born in the Cuddapah district near Ontimettai, on this point there is a great divergence of opinion between the Andhras of the Northern Circars and the Andhras of the Ceded districts. Therefore, Sir, that is the first point of disagreement between the two groups.

"Next as regards distance. Now, we are going to Madras. Whatever may be the idea as regards the location of the headquarters of this University in the mind of the hon. the Minister for Education—perhaps he might not have pitched upon Vizagapatam or Rajahmundry or Vizianagram for the purpose—I may predict with the prediction of a Brahman (laughter) that he has not any place in the Ceded districts to pitch upon as the headquarters of this University. That much is certain. Now, the question is whether the



20th August 1925] [Mr. T. M. Narasimhacharlu]

Ceded districts people will have greater advantage in coming to Madras or in going to Rajahmundry or Vizagapatam or Vizianagram or even a place in the Oriya country, Parlakimedi for instance.

"The next point is that in the very interest of the Ceded districts we shall rather be left out from the Bill than be included in it. It has always been the misfortune of the Ceded districts to be left in the cold and neglected both by Nature as well as by the benign Government. Nature has always been very ungenerous to our district in that it does not give sufficient rain to our district and, being at the tail end of the Madras University we have never had a first-grade college except the one at Anantapur recently established. Our education has been very backward and I attribute that to our being at the tail of the Government, and, generally, the tail is always neglected in favour of the head. Therefore, I submit, Sir, it is doubtful if it will do us any good to be tacked on to the tail of the Andhras. The Andhras might wish us to be part of them, because they want to establish the right to have an Andhra University for 12 Telugu districts. If they say that they would be content with eight Telugu districts it may not look well. I think, Sir, it creates a doubt in my mind whether the Ceded districts will fare any better by being tacked on to this Andhra University. I would rather suggest that the Ceded districts including also the Madanapalle division of the Chittoor district may be left out altogether so that we may urge our claim for a separate university. A university for five districts, a residential university of a unitary type or an affiliated type for five districts would not make a large demand on the purse of the Government. Therefore my point is that as we are neglected and as we will be neglected, we want that we should be separated from the Andhra University. In making our request our wish is that a separate university may be established for the Ceded districts so that better attention may be paid and better education may be given to these unfortunate people who are now very very backward."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"You can go to the proposed Tirupati University."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"It is a separate national university to promote oriental learning. Therefore, Sir, I submit that the Ceded districts may be left out altogether."

"Sir, I wish to know why the Andhras of the Northern Circars and of Nellore and Chittoor should be very solicitous and very desirous to have us at all. When we say we do not want to go with them, why should they drag us along with them? (Laughter.) Now, Sir, I am reminded of what our governing classes say: India is governed for the sake of the people and for their good and that if the Government were to go away we will all be beheaded by one another and India will disappear altogether. These people say just like that. I request our Andhra friends to leave us. We do not want an Andhra University."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Is my hon. Friend an Andhra or not?"

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Well, Sir, I am as much an Andhra as my hon. Friend from Chittoor (hear, hear) but I am an Andhra of the Ceded districts. It has nothing in common with the Andhras of the Northern Circars. I am unable to follow the ordinary conversation among the Andhras. They drawl out their sentences (laughter). Their intonation is quite different from ours and they may perhaps not be able to understand



[Mr. T. M. Narasimhaacharu] [20th August 1925]

our Telugu (laughter). Both are Telugu no doubt. (A voice: Which is better Telugu?) Certainly, ours (laughter) because the greatest of the Andhra poets was born in Cuddapah. Therefore, I submit, Sir, that when we do not like to come to the Andhra University, I wish to know the reason why they should be so very solicitous about our being made part of their university. Why not be satisfied with an Andhra University for the eight districts? I wish that a proper answer is given to it. The only answer that will be given to it is: 'For your benefit we want you to come.' That is all very well. We would rather be left out. After we are divorced from the Madras University and before we seek remarriage with the Andhra University, what do they want? They want a dowry. What is that dowry? It is the payment of Rs. 7,500 from each of the district boards and Rs. 1,500 from each of the municipalities. Further, this dowry is not a fixed sum paid once for all. It is a perennial, recurring amount once every three years. Is it an advantage for us to go out of the Madras University? We are now with the Madras University without paying anything and we are now asked to go to the Andhra University by payment of this recurring dowry. Well, Sir, will this remarriage, because we do not like it, because we are asked to pay for it, be a happy one I ask? (Laughter.) I therefore submit, Sir, that on this ground of our unwillingness to part with the Madras University—not that we are very much enamoured of the Madras University—(laughter) we should be left alone. We want a separate university for ourselves so that our education might improve, our people might improve and their civilization also might improve. This will enable them to become wealthier and more prosperous.

“We are not willing to be a tail either of this University or of the other University. We have been neglected all along; we want to assert ourselves hereafter. It is on this ground I do not like that these four districts should be included in the Andhra University scheme. I pray and I respectfully pray that the hon. the Minister for Education may leave us out.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I do not at all feel very happy to congratulate the hon. the Minister for Education for having brought forward this Bill. The present Bill is going to help only the literate classes and not the illiterate classes. (Hear, hear.) There is a huge cry at present for educating the masses; mass education is very essential. The hon. Minister begins the reform from the top. Real reform must go from the bottom upwards. Any reform that ignores the bottom and benefits only the top cannot be called real reform. As I said before, when there is such a great need for the spread of elementary education among the masses to remove the prevalent illiteracy, more universities will be nothing but costly luxuries. The Andhra University is another white elephant. In the long run the establishment of the Andhra University will do more harm than good. (Hear, hear.) I predict that there will be unemployment among the graduates and if the graduates that are turned out of these universities are not given employment there will be confusion, misunderstanding and unrest in the country. I say this from my personal experience and one day or other this prediction will come to pass. (Hear, hear.) Hon. Members may not think that I have got such a power to predict such a thing before this hon. House. But if we remain here for some time more we will repent that we passed the Bill; or at least our children and great grandchildren will repent that we passed this Bill. Do you think that the graduates will remain quiet if we fail to procure appointments for them?”



20th August 1925]

[Mr. R. Veerian]

No, they will never keep quiet; they will slowly enter into politics. (Laughter.) If the graduates enter into politics what will be the state of the country? There will be unrest, chaos and confusion. There is already so much confusion in the country. What is the use of . . ."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is not quite relevant. He wants to object to the Andhra University Bill on the ground that he thinks that money is diverted to higher education when it is necessary for mass education. He need not have referred to all this politics here. (Laughter.)"

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"I shall come back to my point, Sir. I thought that the sentiments expressed by me will appeal to the hon. Members, but since I am ruled out I shall not take that line, Sir.

"The money spent on university education should be spent on elementary education to remove the illiteracy that prevails among the masses. Otherwise nothing would be gained by establishing this Andhra University and I am sure that in the long run this will produce more harm than good."

\* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I have not very much to thank the hon. Minister for his Bill but there is one element in it which excites not only my admiration but I am sure, the admiration of the people of India at large and that is this. The hon. Minister has taken one important and new step in regard to this great powerhouse of knowledge, this University: he has made it abundantly clear in his opening speech that the medium of instruction in this University will be the vernacular, i.e., Telugu. Such steps will give new life to the vernaculars and thus help to revive all the best things that were undone by the old controversy between the Orientalists and the Occidentalists as will be seen from the works of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Macaulay. This is a distinct step in advance towards that direction; and so far as that is concerned the Bill has my hearty sympathy and support. Also, the hon. the Minister for Education has made it clear while introducing the Bill that the University will deal more with technological subjects such as engineering, etc.

"Under this Bill I find it very difficult to know what the position of the Oriya language will be. That language is spoken by about 2 million people spread over an area of 18 thousand square miles. In this respect the Kanarese-speaking people are at an advantage though they are numerically smaller than the Oriyas. They come under two distinct universities, the University of Madras and the proposed Andhra University. The Oriyas occupy a particular corner having received little or no attention either from the old University or under the new University Act of 1923. We once more go to the wall. Going through clause after clause and section after section to find what representation the Oriya community will have in the new Andhra University, I was surprised to find that there was provision for only one Oriya member in the Senate of the new Andhra University. In this connexion I must frankly express this, that my hon. Friend, Sir Patro who hails from Ganjam and who says that he has all sympathy for the Oriyas—of course when we once come into the Legislative Council we lose our local representative character—has not shown the necessary attention to the representation of the Oriyas in the Senate and other governing bodies of the



[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo] [20th August 1925]

Madras University. I had therefore to represent the matter to the hon. Member Sir Venkataratnam Nayudu, the Vice-Chancellor of the University and asked him to see if he could do something for the Oriya-speaking people. I must frankly say that up to this time neither the Oriya language nor the Oriya community has received any attention either from the Government or from the University authorities. This being so, I am at a loss to see what the condition of the Oriya language and literature will be and how the Oriyas will be represented in the new Andhra University with its altogether new activities. I assure the House that under section 15 which provides for the election of 15 members to the Senate by the registered graduates not a single Oriya will come in. Even under any other method of representation I am sure that no Oriya will have any chance of coming in. Coming to representations based on language I am sorry to see that Oriya is given only one seat while Kanarese also is given one seat and Telugu is given two. There will be an overwhelming majority of Telugus in the twelve districts and I appreciate the feeling of the hon. the Minister for giving more representation to Telugus than to the other languages. But may I request the hon. the Minister to remember that on a previous occasion in connexion with a previous Bill for the reorganization of the Madras University in 1923, with greatest difficulty we agreed to have one representative for the Telugus and one for the Kanarese and one for the Oriyas and so on for the five important languages of the province. I would therefore suggest to the hon. the Minister for Education that it is desirable to have more representatives for the Oriyas. Of course I am not enamoured of the Madras University or of the Andhra University, except for this new aspect of the latter, viz., the attempt to impart education through the medium of the vernacular which is a distinct step in advance. Unless some steps are taken to encourage the Oriya language and literature, I am afraid the Oriyas will go to the wall. This brings us to another thing, viz., that the Andhra University cannot have for some time to come all the progressive views and ideals of the Madras University. Under these circumstances, I think it is but fair to allow the Kanarese and Oriya population—so long as we Oriyas remain in the Madras Presidency—to have the option of studying either in the University of Madras or in the newly established Andhra University. I hope this will, to a certain extent, meet the wishes of these peoples.

“There is another objection, a very strong objection, for which a remedy will have to be found. I find only three colleges in the list of colleges to be affiliated, I mean the university colleges. Then what is to become of the other colleges? It may be that the Parlakimedi College may become a first-grade college in a few years and what then will be its position? There is a second-grade college in Berhampur and neither now nor in the future is it proposed to be affiliated. I would request the hon. the Minister for Education and the Select Committee on the Bill to look into this aspect of the question carefully. Then again the hon. the Minister does not give us any idea as to the location of the university. I would enter a caveat with him at this stage. It is a great injustice done to the hon. Members of this House to have given them no idea about the location of the university. I believe, Sir, that unless the university is located at Vizagapatam it would not at all be appreciated by the people of the Oriya-speaking tracts. I am not unaware of the great controversy that has centred round this aspect of the question. I request the hon. the Minister for Education to face it before we send the



20th August 1925] [Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo]

Bill to the Select Committee. I do not like that such important things should be decided by the Select Committee.

"With these and other objections which certainly will be represented before the Select Committee I support the motion."

\* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ Sir, the cry for an Andhra University is as old as 1908. Along with it was a cry for the establishment of a separate Andhra Province. The cry for an Andhra Province was based on the idea that all provinces should be formed on a linguistic basis, but meanwhile great complications ensued in the political ideas and ideals of the country that the cry for an Andhra Province for reasons best known to the leaders and also to most of the Members of this House was merely suspended but not given up. Therefore when my brother from Coimbatore raised the question of an Andhra Province my answer was there.

“ As for the Andhra University, even last year on the floor of this House many questions were put to the hon. the Minister for Education asking when he would be good enough to bring a Bill for the establishment of an Andhra University and if I remember right the hon. the Minister promised that in the nearest possible future the Bill would be forthcoming. It was only in November 1922 that he called for an informal conference of members at Vizagapatam and even then the members from the Ceded districts were not invited to the conference. There was also some trouble as to the location of the university centre which could be very easily settled. Anyhow there was an exchange of ideas and nothing came out of it. Some of us were looking forward to the day when the hon. the Minister for Education would bring forward a Bill for the establishment of an Andhra University. Neither then nor at any time was there any distinct promise that there would be a separate university for the Ceded districts, and a separate university for the Northern Circars. It may be that in this country where there are larger number of units for university life, more universities may be established, and I hope that in the fulness of time either the hon. the Minister or his successor may have to come up before us with Bills for as many universities as possible. But under the present state of things, so far as I have been able to gather from the speeches that have been delivered, I find that criticisms have been levelled against the details of the Bill and not against the principle of the Bill as a whole. One hon. Member said that certain districts should be eliminated from the purview of this Bill. It is true that the Bill requires a chiselling here and a pruning there. These are all details which can be discussed in the Select Committee more appropriately. So far as I can gauge the ideas of my friends from the Ceded districts, they were not opposed to the Bill itself if the centre of gravity of the university be shifted from Vizagapatam to somewhere nearer to them. I know there are a few friends from the Ceded districts who are not unfriendly to the idea that I am going to propose, namely, that it should be located at a central place and that we should have a technological institute. If we should have a technological institute, it should be located at a place like Vizagapatam where facilities exist for ship-building, agriculture, mining, and so forth. But, so far as other points are concerned, the question is whether it should be located at Vizagapatam or any more remarkable place. To suit the tastes of all hon. Members, I should say that the centre should be in Amaravati in the Guntur district which is on the banks of the river Kistna. It is well known that it is a very noteworthy place of Andhra culture where there was an Andhra library, a Nalanda library



[Mr. P. Anjaneyulu]

[20th August 1925]

and where there are Buddhistic relics and Jain temples in a dilapidated condition. It has also another advantage, viz., that the place is very fine from the climatic point of view. It is only a small village. Now I for one am of opinion that a university should not be located in a thickly populated place. As I said, the great advantage of Amaravati being selected as the centre is that it is situated on the source of the sacred river Kistna and it has a glory of its own.

"So far as this Bill is concerned, when I first heard the name of the Bill I was ready to extend my hearty congratulations to the hon. the Minister for Education who, with the pains and assiduity which are necessary to bring forward such a measure, had brought it forward. Of course, the Bill may not be perfect in entirety, and he may have to prune it in many ways. That has to be done in the Select Committee. At this stage I only request my Andhra brethren and all those who are asking for a Kerala University and other universities to be established on a linguistic basis not to oppose this motion, because they may bring forward separate Bills for their respective areas, and there will be time enough for them to come forward with such measures.

"There is one more point which I wish to touch upon before I resume my seat, viz., whether some areas can be given the option of being affiliated to the Madras University or to the Andhra University. My hon. Friends need not trouble themselves with this small point, because when the Bill goes to the Select Committee this difficulty will be solved. With these few words I heartily support the motion."

\* Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I also rise to commend this proposition for your acceptance. I am rather surprised at the objections which have been raised just now. It will be remembered that this Bill has been before the country at least for the last 12 years. When a motion for the establishment of an Andhra University was made in this Council in the year 1917 by Mr. Venkatapathi Raju it was found that the idea was acceptable to almost all the sections of the House, and it was felt that if funds permitted that idea would become an accomplished fact. Again, a motion was made in the year 1920 when hopes were held out by the Government that the earliest possible opportunity would be taken for bringing out the proposal into fruition. On both these occasions the motions were withdrawn. In the year 1921, when a similar request was made the Government went so far as to appoint a committee for investigating the whole question. After the deliberations of that Committee were over, a Bill was drafted and some inquiry was made and a conference was held in Vizagapatam. During the whole process of the investigation of this question, there were no objections raised on the lines on which they have now been raised by my hon. Friends from Coimbatore and elsewhere. I should think therefore that having due regard to the support which was readily accorded to this scheme by various Members of this House from time to time and also by the Government, the idea of an Andhra University must now be far beyond the region of controversy. We were entitled to regard that there would be no objection to the establishment of the Andhra University.

"Now, coming to the objections raised by my hon. friends from Cuddapah and Bellary I should think that these ought not to be taken as serious impediments to the passing of the Bill. It will be remembered that when



20th August 1925] [Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo]

Bill to the Select Committee. I do not like that such important things should be decided by the Select Committee.

"With these and other objections which certainly will be represented before the Select Committee I support the motion."

\* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ Sir, the cry for an Andhra University is as old as 1908. Along with it was a cry for the establishment of a separate Andhra Province. The cry for an Andhra Province was based on the idea that all provinces should be formed on a linguistic basis, but meanwhile great complications ensued in the political ideas and ideals of the country that the cry for an Andhra Province for reasons best known to the leaders and also to most of the Members of this House was merely suspended but not given up. Therefore when my brother from Coimbatore raised the question of an Andhra Province my answer was there.

“ As for the Andhra University, even last year on the floor of this House many questions were put to the hon. the Minister for Education asking when he would be good enough to bring a Bill for the establishment of an Andhra University and if I remember right the hon. the Minister promised that in the nearest possible future the Bill would be forthcoming. It was only in November 1922 that he called for an informal conference of members at Vizagapatam and even then the members from the Ceded districts were not invited to the conference. There was also some trouble as to the location of the university centre which could be very easily settled. Anyhow there was an exchange of ideas and nothing came out of it. Some of us were looking forward to the day when the hon. the Minister for Education would bring forward a Bill for the establishment of an Andhra University. Neither then nor at any time was there any distinct promise that there would be a separate university for the Ceded districts, and a separate university for the Northern Circars. It may be that in this country where there are larger number of units for university life, more universities may be established, and I hope that in the fulness of time either the hon. the Minister or his successor may have to come up before us with Bills for as many universities as possible. But under the present state of things, so far as I have been able to gather from the speeches that have been delivered, I find that criticisms have been levelled against the details of the Bill and not against the principle of the Bill as a whole. One hon. Member said that certain districts should be eliminated from the purview of this Bill. It is true that the Bill requires a chiselling here and a pruning there. These are all details which can be discussed in the Select Committee more appropriately. So far as I can gauge the ideas of my friends from the Ceded districts, they were not opposed to the Bill itself if the centre of gravity of the university be shifted from Vizagapatam to somewhere nearer to them. I know there are a few friends from the Ceded districts who are not unfriendly to the idea that I am going to propose, namely, that it should be located at a central place and that we should have a technological institute. If we should have a technological institute, it should be located at a place like Vizagapatam where facilities exist for ship-building, agriculture, mining, and so forth. But, so far as other points are concerned, the question is whether it should be located at Vizagapatam or any more remarkable place. To suit the tastes of all hon. Members, I should say that the centre should be in Amaravati in the Guntur district which is on the banks of the river Kistna. It is well known that it is a very noteworthy place of Andhra culture where there was an Andhra library, a Nalanda library



[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu] [20th August 1925]

required for such a college and also make an annual grant to the university for maintaining the institution.' That is so far as the Science college is concerned. If we read section 37 of the new Bill we will find that the provision made therein regarding contributions by the Government are not quite so encouraging as we find in the present Madras University Act.

3-15 p. m. "The provision in clause 37 says, the 'University' shall have a fund to which shall be credited—(1) its income from fees, endowments and grants, if any, and (2) contributions which may be made by the Local Government on such condition as they may impose towards the development of laboratories, etc.' But the language used in the Madras University Act is to the effect that the local Government shall contribute, etc. There is an obligation imposed upon the Government according to the Madras University Act, whereas we find in the present Andhra University Bill a provision which makes it only optional on the part of the Government to make or not to make contributions for the purpose of laboratories, etc. We do not know what the intention of the framers is but the language is there. In the Madras University Act there is an obligation imposed upon the Government to make a contribution for university purposes but in clause 37 (2) of this Bill we find that it is left to the option of the Government to make or not to make contributions. Anyhow, I think these are details to be cleared up some time later.

"I would join with some of my hon. Friends who have spoken before me in thinking that there is a somewhat serious defect in the Bill, in that the question of location has not been settled. I must also join with my hon. Friend from Bellary in thinking that the hon. the Minister has fought shy of the question. He has clearly evaded the real point giving rise to controversy among the various people in the various districts. Further, it will be found and the hon. Minister himself would remember, that at a conference at Vizagapatam which met nearly two and a half years ago, when an attempt was made for the purpose of fixing the location of the university, opinions were divided; the representatives of the Ceded districts were not invited to the conference, and even among the representatives of six other districts, opinions were equally divided. What then took place was this: a motion was made which was accepted by the hon. the Minister to the effect that we should meet some time later in Madras after inviting Ceded districts' representatives and decide about the location of the university. But nothing further took place; no serious attempt was made to have a representative conference of the people for the purpose of fixing the place of the university. Again, probably in the beginning of this year and in the course of a discussion on some other subject, the question was raised as to where the university was to be located, and the hon. the Minister said that he would have a sort of informal discussion about it with the people from the various districts and decide the question of the location. But nothing further has been actually done in regard to the matter. He might have considered that it was much better to decide the question of the location during the passage of the Bill. I must say that the fears of those hon. Members who have spoken before me must be considered to be justified, unless in the further passage of the Bill we fix upon the place where it ought to be located. It will be remembered that even in the Statement of Objects and Reasons in this Bill it is stated that 'in the past many poor students of



20th August 1925] [Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu]

the Telugu districts have been prevented from obtaining instruction in advanced arts and science courses and in professional and technical subjects owing to the great expense involved by attendance at colleges outside the limits of the Telugu country'. This was one of the reasons urged in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill for the establishment of the Andhra University. It will therefore be seen that one of the considerations that was kept in view for the purpose of creating the Andhra University was the long distance between Madras and the various places in the north which prevented students from coming here unless they were able to spend large sums of money. Now if that is one of the circumstances which have to be taken into consideration for the purpose of establishing the Andhra University, let us imagine whether it is reasonable to ask people to go longer distances than they do now for the purpose of education. My hon. Friend from Ganjam may say that the centre should be Vizagapatam because Ganjam is nearest to Vizagapatam. But let us consider the desirability of asking persons who are resident five or six hundred miles away from the seat of the University to go long distances for the purpose of receiving instruction. Therefore the place is an important circumstance for consideration in the matter of the new University. It is quite true that so far as the Bill goes, it only mentions three different centres where you can concentrate for the development of Universities. Clause 6 of the Bill says: 'No educational institution shall be admitted as an affiliated college unless the following conditions are complied with, namely, (a) in the case of a University College or a First-grade College, the buildings of the institution are situate in one of the following towns, namely, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry or Anantapur, or within a radius of ten miles from the limits thereof' and then comes a proviso. When Mr. Statham's report was published, the public were given to understand that Bezwada would be one centre. I really do not know why this was dropped down. So long as Bezwada was in the minds of the public there was an impression that it might be a suitable centre because it is connected with the other sections of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway which serve the Ceded districts and that it would be a more central place for the location of the University. And there was a feeling in the minds of the public that if the centre were to be fixed in or near Bezwada or some central place, the idea would be generally acceptable. But I now find that Bezwada has been omitted and the University centres mentioned are Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Anantapur. While therefore I would appeal to my hon. Friends of the Council that so long as the idea of the public has been to establish a university on a linguistic basis to serve and cover a linguistic area and so long as the University is intended for the benefit of the Andhra people, it is necessary for us to push through this Bill and then to modify any of its clauses in the committee stage, I quite appreciate the feelings of my hon. Friends from the Ceded districts when they say that a far off place like Vizagapatam is not a desirable place for its location. If all the colleges are to be established at Vizagapatam, certainly it is unreasonable to expect persons from Nellore who can take advantage of the Engineering College at Guindy to go long distances for that purpose. Therefore this question is one which ought to be solved, and there is scope for its being solved in the Select Committee. Therefore, I urge that we should not oppose this Bill at this stage.



[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu] [20th August 1925]

"I therefore think that notwithstanding the differences of opinion that have been expressed and the views that have been urged by my hon. Friends from the Ceded districts, it is quite desirable to push through this Bill; and if we are not in a position to agree as to a suitable place where the University is to be located, it will be open for such persons to suggest that there must be a saving clause for such districts as would be prejudicially affected thereby, to continue to remain in the old Madras University. We would be justified in asking for such a reservation clause if we cannot agree as to location. So, at this stage it is quite desirable to have the Bill introduced."

\* Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I welcome this Bill because I am one of those who believe that every linguistic area must have a university of its own, and if to-day we are having the Andhra University Bill, I expect that in the course of a few years when a Karnataka Minister comes to handle the subject of University he will establish a Karnataka University very soon. But, Sir, in this Bill there is a misjoinder of interests. It is said in the preamble:—'Whereas it is expedient to constitute and incorporate a University in and for the Telugu districts of the Presidency of Madras.' But when 'districts' are defined we see that a 'district' means any one of the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool or Chittoor to which this Bill applies. And in clause 3, it is said that there shall be constituted in and for the area comprising the present districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor a university by the name of the Andhra University. That itself shows that the originator of the Bill has no idea of excluding districts where there are languages other than Telugu. For instance, in Bellary, for every 10,000 of the population we have about 5,598 Kanarese-speaking people. In the same district we have only 3,151 Telugu-speaking people. This shows that Kanarese-speaking people predominate. Then again, Sir, in Anantapur for every 10,000 of the population we have got about 8,000 Telugu and a thousand Kanarese. In Ganjam for every 10,000 we have got 5,000 Telugu, 4,500 Oriya and about a thousand speaking other languages. In Chittoor for every 10,000 of the population we have got 6,400 Telugus and 2,000 and odd Tamils. That shows that with the exception of Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, and Nellore, all other districts have got other languages than Telugu. It is very unfair for these people who speak languages other than Telugu to be asked to undergo training in Telugu and to study in the schools of the Andhra University. I have now got in my hand a lot of telegrams and communications from many places. One is from a public meeting held at Hospet:—'Bellary preponderatingly Kanarese. Agitate inclusion of the Andhra linguistic area and urge exclusion of Bellary.' Then, the Bellary municipality has passed a resolution in favour of the existing conditions. The Hospet municipality goes a step further and says that they should be included in the Kanarese University when it is formed. The taluk boards of Harpanahalli and Huvinhadagalli have followed the example of the Hospet municipality. Notices of similar motions have been given in other taluk boards of that district. Public meetings at Bellary, Hospet and other places have emphatically protested against the attempts of the few Andhras of Bellary town to get it included in the Andhra University. And, Sir, there is another thing. The Karnataka Unification Committee which has got its headquarters at Dharwad and has



20th August 1925]

[Mr. U. Rama Rao]

also jurisdiction over the Kanarese-speaking area, has strongly protested that the Kanarese-speaking area must not be included in the Andhra University scheme. So, if the hon. the Minister who has introduced the Bill confines himself to the districts of Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore and Cuddapah, I am in hearty co-operation with him and would entirely support his Bill. But if he makes all this jumbling of languages and areas, it will be very difficult for the people who live in those areas. Then, Sir, before the University is brought into being it is much better to define the 'Telugu-speaking area', the 'Tamil-speaking area', the 'Uriya-speaking area', etc. Unless this is done, it is not possible to carry on the work very peacefully. Unless and until we have a university for every linguistic area, we cannot claim to have provinces based on the linguistic principle. So in that sense, I entirely welcome this Bill, but I hope that the hon. the Minister who has introduced this Bill will take all these facts into consideration and see that the interests of the Kanarese-speaking areas are safeguarded at least in the Select Committee. With these remarks, I support this motion."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Sir, I feel it my duty to accord my welcome to this Bill though I quite realise the force of the objections raised against it by my hon. Friend on this side, Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar. If Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar's contentions are held to be valid, then it would mean that no Andhra University Bill is necessary at all at the present time or probably until an Andhra province has been constituted. I am afraid he does not reckon with the sentiment of the Andhra country in this respect. For years past we have been asking for a University and we have been asking also for a province. And if the University comes before the province, they look upon it as an introduction to that other development with regard to which we have not given up our old aspirations." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"May we take it that you still want it?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"The hon. Member seems to think that this question has been given up. We are rather thinking that this Bill would be a thing of introduction to the other and larger measure which we are in hopes of obtaining at no distant time. Well, Sir, it is perfectly true as was urged by my hon. Friend that in some respects by the passage of this Bill we of the Telugu country would be reverting to the old time principle which the Madras University has left us as a legacy.

3-30 p.m. "The new University will have to function for a number of years as an examining university. The hon. the Minister for Education said that in this new scheme, there would not be any difference between affiliated and constituent colleges, because all the colleges will be of the affiliated character. If the colleges will be of the affiliated character, it follows that the university will be a merely examining university. In point of fact, I do not think that the hon. the Minister has stated the position very correctly either. He himself contemplates the establishment of a technological college which is to be directly managed by the University at some centre or other. When that happens, undoubtedly there will be difference between the colleges that are merely affiliated and colleges that are directly managed by the University. When you constitute a university with jurisdiction over a



[Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi] [20th August 1925]

large area, you must expect that there will be always some colleges outside the jurisdiction of your university, but which can be included in your university by way of affiliation. We, the members of the Andhra University Committee, pleaded strongly for a unitary university; but I suppose the hon. the Minister was confronted with the objections of Anantapur, Masulipatam, Rajahmundry and other places. When a unitary type of university is established, its affiliating side goes out and the hon. the Minister tried to meet this by what I consider to be an admirable expedient, viz., the creation of centres of concentration as a kind of middle-type between the partly affiliating type of university and the unitary type. Now, Sir, for these centres of concentration, the Bill proposed three, and there is no reason why some more should not be added in the Select Committee and properly worked. Then, the argument of distance of my hon. Friend Mr. Siva Rao falls to the ground. These will be University colleges, but whether directly under the University or not is a matter which need not trouble us. I take it that when power is taken under this Act to hand over certain colleges to the new University, your object is to hand over the Government colleges of Anantapur and Rajahmundry to the new University. When that happens what will be the result? You will have real colleges of the University, both arts and science, at Anantapur, Rajahmundry and perhaps at some other centres. I want to appeal to my hon. friends from the Ceded districts on this point. Are we really Andhras or not? If you say, we are Ceded districts Andhras, then, is there any meaning in all our agitation for an Andhra province? Is there any meaning in holding an Andhra conference? I think my hon. friend Mr. T. M. Narasimhacharlu said that the Ceded districts have a peculiarity of their own. The peculiarity of the Ceded districts we may all admit, but we may differ as regards each of the Ceded districts. He said that the greatest Telugu poet was born in the Cuddapah district. There are differences of opinion both as regards the greatness of the particular poet referred to and as regards also the place where he was born."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"That is why we do not want to be with you."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"If my hon. friend from the Ceded districts thinks that the Ceded districts need not be included in the Andhra University, I wish to tell him that he will be making an inroad into our agitation for a separate Andhra province with which has always been associated the desire for the reconstitution of India on a linguistic basis. We really want an Andhra province but not a Ceded districts province. That would be carrying parochialism rather too far. And further, one of my hon. Friends here told me that he would have voted for a unitary university and not for this. Well, supposing a unitary university is established, you will get both the technological and arts colleges. As regards arts colleges, you may locate them anywhere, either in places like Anantapur or in unknown tracts like Amaravathi, etc., but technological colleges can only be established in places which satisfy a large number of conditions, and I do not think the jurisdiction will be more than we can have in the Telugu country for four such institutions to be established. "Well, Sir, my hon. Friend says there are already two. Anyhow, it ought to be four, and supposing the Government establish two more institutions at any of these centres, then doubtless, there would be a complaint that other



20th August 1925]

[Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi]

centres have been disregarded. If, on the other hand, they establish technological colleges only in the places suited to them, then this difficulty of distance will remain. Wherever the university centre may be fixed, i.e., in a centre with certain specified conditions, technological students will have to go up this distance. Under the present scheme, both the arts and science students, or it may be, those who are taking Honours courses in these subjects need not travel vast distances. They need only come to Anantapur that has a dry and a more healthy atmosphere, an atmosphere of which we had a taste yesterday; or, they might go to Rajahmundry, and I am sure my hon. Friend the Minister will not grudge two more centres like Masulipatam and Vizianagram.

"Well, Sir, I wonder whether this Bill does recognize the conscience clause. The wording is not clear. It is said that religious instructions could be given to those not unwilling to receive it. I want to have a clear pronouncement whether this will apply to the affiliated institutions of the University. If he means that this will apply only to the institutions started by the University or that are under the direct management of the University, then he will as well omit it, because I do not suppose that in Government institutions religious instruction could be imparted. If, on the other hand, he means that this is a kind of application, however veiled, indirect and faint, of the principle of the conscience clause which we have been urging for, then I do hope that he will make the point clear.

"Sir, there is this difficulty that has been pointed out by my Friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar, viz., that however admirable the Bill as it stands may be, it is not going at the present time to add to the substance of education available in the Andhradesa. He says, 'Under the present Madras University Act, you may have provided for you all the substantial developments you want. You are now going to spend a great deal of money on the mere farce of a university, on a syndicate and an academic council, and this will make a serious deduction in the funds available for substantive purposes.'

"I will now go into the question of the constitution of the University. What can we expect in a Bill which is going to establish a university? My hon. Friend says: first develop all the colleges and then constitute the university. That was the very argument which had to be faced when the university of Mysore was constituted; but we failed to decide that way, for, we thought there would be no motive for special expenditure unless we took a step of this kind. It may be we have not got the staff; but when we have a university, then there will be a motive on the part of the Government to provide the necessary staff. I entirely agree with my Friend Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar in what he says with respect to the staff in the colleges, because you will be still under the difficulty of the colleges themselves working under the new Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Director of Public Instruction, etc., for whose services the Andhra University will have to pay contributions to the Madras University. They will go with prejudice and bias, all of which will affect us in the educational reform which the Andhra University may introduce. I entirely agree in this view, and I do not say that this Bill will immediately produce a university which would be to our entire satisfaction. That will not be the case until we have a province



[Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi] [20th August 1925]

for ourselves and until we have a better education and better educational ideals, which only a separate province can give.

"I will also say that there is another difficulty. Probably, the teachers of these colleges will belong to the same staff and the teacher of the Andhra University of one day may be transferred to the Madras University the next day, and the teacher of the Madras University of one day may be going to the Andhra University the next day, and it may be found difficult to keep a special staff. As for the other argument, that in a great many cases, a graduate of the Madras University enjoys a higher reputation, I am not able to agree, because we have always been a part of the Madras University here. And I notice in the Bill there is a provision to the effect that until the new body has begun to function, the rules, regulations and ordinances of the Madras University shall be the rules, regulations and ordinances of the Andhra University. The Andhra University having been formed out of the Madras University, I do not know why the graduates of the Andhra University should be regarded as inferior to the graduates of the Madras University; but so far as it goes, I may emphasise this thing, namely, that we shall not be able to function fully until we have a separate province. For, these two problems are intrinsically connected. Sir, all that this Bill can give us now is the principle of an independent growth of education in the Andhra country. And certainly, it is a principle which is well worth having, even though we cannot at the present time have it in its fullest and most satisfactory measure. I quite agree that much will have to be done. I quite agree that at present we shall have nothing more than probably a thin blank paper, but let us have the blank paper to hold something to write upon. I also feel that the absence of any specific centre is not of much moment. After all, whichever centre is chosen, some other centre is bound to be dissatisfied. I stand in the fortunate position of coming from a district which is not one of the claimants for the location of the centre of the University. (A voice: Madanapalle was suggested.) Madanapalle may have a University of an international type, far superior to the Andhra University. And we may also have a university at Tirupathi—and I do not know if the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government is not already working for it—which is likely to devote itself to oriental studies.

"As regards the representation of the different interests, let me appeal to my hon. friends. After all, we are dealing with an educational question. The centre of a university is not going to be relegated to the jurisdiction of the Survey department. It is not a thing to be judged by a mere mechanical measurement or to be weighed in a balance. Mere educational ideals must be the dominant consideration. I do not think there would be much difference of opinion when these problems are candidly faced and when it is apparent that these different centres will practically function as university colleges. What I wish to say is this: In the Madras University, some of us who were associated with it in the beginning were under the impression that we would have directly under the university post-graduate and other studies organized by the university to which college professors would be appointed. Later on, a compromise was effected and we were told that the university would function in and through the colleges and the result has been that every college professor has been called a university professor, and the university has thus converted itself, by a stroke of the pen, into a teaching university. Now, I would ask, why should that danger lurk in this



20th August 1925] [Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi]

Bill also? I really think that that danger lurks here, because I do not see there will be any institution directly managed by this University. There is a proposal that technological institutions should be started and managed by the university so far as is possible; but I may ask the hon. the Minister to go further and hand over to the new university some of these arts colleges also, so that these controversies and other things of which I spoke and which would merely militate against a proper university world being developed, would not be there, as they have disturbed us here and so that we may be building a real university life. Well, I do hope that my hon. friends on these benches will kindly look upon this question not as a merely mechanical question, as the districts concerned have each got a separate history of its own. In a country which has been under foreign rule for ages, I suppose every district and every village has got a history of its own. Let us look upon it as a people who take pride in being Andhras. It is absolutely necessary for us to have this University if we should all see to the reconstitution of the political geography of our country on a linguistic basis, which is one of the most essential reforms—a reform without which no democratic life is possible. I once again welcome this measure.”

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI:—“Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid I cannot support the Bill for the reason stated in the Statement of  
3-45 p.m. Objects and Reasons. But if I support the Bill it is for a totally different reason. I do not believe in the linguistic and cultural reasons urged by the hon. the Education Minister in regard to this Bill. Because I think we cannot narrow the scope and object of a university within the limits of a single language or a single culture. University culture is liberal and the narrowing of it by restricting it to a particular language and by restricting it to any particular cultural development is quite against the fundamental ideas of University teaching. Nor do I welcome it on account of the promise of technological developments. In urging his case for this Bill the hon. Minister said he hoped it would solve the problem of unemployment with which we are confronted in this country. But it seems to me that the starting of technological colleges is not the wisest way of dealing with the problem of unemployment. You must create employments first, you must create industrial occupations and then educate people for these occupations before you can hope to solve this problem of unemployment. The only way to deal with it is the mobilisation of capital and labour and the creation of new industries or industrial occupations in the country. One fact, simple as it is, I hope will induce hon. Members to think that the problem cannot be adequately solved in this way. For some time past the Madras university has been endeavouring to encourage scientific researches. There was a system of scholarships by means of which it was hoped to foster scientific education. But what has been the result? One research student after another has gone into the Indian Financial Service or into the Indian Civil Service making use of the research studentship as a kind of stepping stone to higher things. If you ask him, he will only say, ‘Where are the scientific careers that we can take up and where are the technological occupations that can absorb us?’ The Education Minister in his speech called in the analogy of the Universities of Liverpool and Manchester. May I remind the hon. the Minister that Manchester and Liverpool were great centres of industries long before they were centres of University education? Technological institutions rose out of the industrial atmosphere that existed in Manchester and Liverpool. In regard to the industrial development it was stated that the hon. Minister



[Mr. M. Ratnaswami]

[20th August 1925]

hoped to have a mining industry in the northern districts of the Andhradesa. It would be well if the industry is first established and then the technological institutes. Therefore this is hardly the way of tackling the problem of unemployment.

"There are various other false issues that have been raised. There is the clause which describes the scope of the Bill. The defect of it is that it is comprehensive. And like most other comprehensive descriptions it is not comprehensive enough. For instance, the training of the character has been left out. If we are going to put forward employment bureaus and hostels why should you omit physical training and the training of character?"

"Now, may I state the real reasons why I welcome this measure. First of all I welcome it in the interests of decentralization in education. Decentralization in educational administration is as necessary as decentralization in general administration. In fact, in educational administration you require it the more. Because, in general administration you have to deal with masses and crowds of men whereas in educational administration you have to deal with individual character. The more you do so the more possible it would be for you to act upon individual character and minds. I welcome the Bill also in the interests of the Madras University. Ever since the University Act was passed, in the various vicissitudes that it has gone through during the two years since its passing, we in Madras have been trying to realize a few of the objects of the Act, i.e., the establishing of a teaching university in Madras. But we find ever and anon, whenever we propose any new plan for realising this object of establishing a teaching university in the city of Madras, that we always come up against mufassal opposition. Reference has been made to the minority vote of the mufassal exercised in the various university bodies. If any member attends the meetings of the academic council or of the senate he would realise that it is not the case of the Madras people going against the interests of the mufassal colleges but it would be found to be a case of the mufassal people out-voting the city. I am glad therefore that as a result of this Andhra University Bill the Andhra people will have other centres for their activities and they can have other objects to apply their minds to. I take leave of the Andhra colleges not in the spirit in which the famous Shakespearean character said 'For this relief much thanks'. But it is rather in the spirit that animated a public schoolmaster when confronted by a number of awkward schoolboys who did not know how or when to take leave of him he would shake hands with them and say 'Must you go, can't you stay' and then immediately the boys would leave the room precipitately. It is in such a spirit that I say to the Andhra colleges, 'I am glad you are going and I wish you a better luck than we have had'.

"I welcome the Bill again because it provides facilities for experiment that is so necessary in educational administration. A number of experiments could be tried which you cannot try on account of the conflicting factors here. Reference has been made to the hope that Telugu will be used as a medium of instruction in the University. But I feel that for some time to come that may not be possible. But the experiment will be tried in the Andhra country and we in Madras will look forward with expectation to the results of that experiment. The Usmania University has been adduced as furnishing a hope that Telugu will be successfully used as the medium of instruction in the University. But the analogy of the Usmania University cannot be helpful



20th August 1925]

[Mr. M. Ratnaswami]

here—The use of the Urdu language is justified by the fact of the existence of an Urdu atmosphere. Almost every one in that State speaks Urdu. However the experiment of using a vernacular as the medium may be tried and it is hoped that Telugu, in spite of the existence of other languages there, might be successfully used. Let us watch the result with expectation, and I am glad the experiment is going to be tried in the Andhra country rather than in Madras.

“In regard to the development that might take place after the Bill is passed, Mr. Veerian, as usual, raised the nightmare of a prophecy that elementary education would suffer as a result of this development. May I say that elementary education requires the best teachers? I look forward to the day when elementary education will be in the hands of not a cheap, untrained teacher, a Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or a middle school man, but in the hands of University men who have received the highest culture in the country so that the foundations of education will be truly and well laid in our country.

“Again it is in the interests of liberty that I support the Bill. The Ceded districts have expressed their disinclination to join the University. But I hope it will be time enough when the Bill goes before the Select Committee to see that it is made possible for colleges that do not want to come within the scope of the Bill to be excluded. Liberty must be allowed in these cases just as they have done in the case of the Benares University and the Mysore University. Certain institutions have been allowed to contract themselves out and in the case of the Andhra University as well we must allow the University to flourish under circumstances in which public opinion will be at the back of the movement. I hope and trust that the Andhra University Bill will not be worked with elements within the University who will protest continually against it. The time will come when the Ceded districts will themselves ask for inclusion. In the present circumstances, I think the cause of the Andhra University will best be served by allowing the Ceded districts to contract out of the list.

“Once more, Sir, I welcome the Bill in the interests of educational decentralization and educational freedom and because I believe that progress like liberty is well-founded when it broadens down from precedent to precedent.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“As the House has decided to adjourn at 4 p.m. to-day, do the hon. Members wish to continue the official business to-morrow?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“I am stating for the consideration of the House that the discussion having been partially finished, it might be completed to-morrow and the other Government business, namely, supplementary grants may also be dealt with to-morrow. In effect, that means that to-morrow will also be treated as an official day. As to the non-official days, the hon. the President might ascertain the wishes of the hon. Members as to what day they want to be set apart.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“I think, Mr. President, once you have brought to our notice the desirability of non-official business introduced between official days, instead of being relegated to the end of a sitting. I am not saying anything with reference to the arrangement proposed for



[Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi]

[20th August 1925]

the next few days, but I do submit that this will also be borne in mind that it does not conduce to the satisfactory transaction of non-official business if non-official days are put at the end of the sitting."

The hon. the PRESIDENT: "I am in the hands of the House. I wish to know exactly what the House wants to do. They have got two non-official days given to them by His Excellency. They can take them up now or they may take them hereafter."

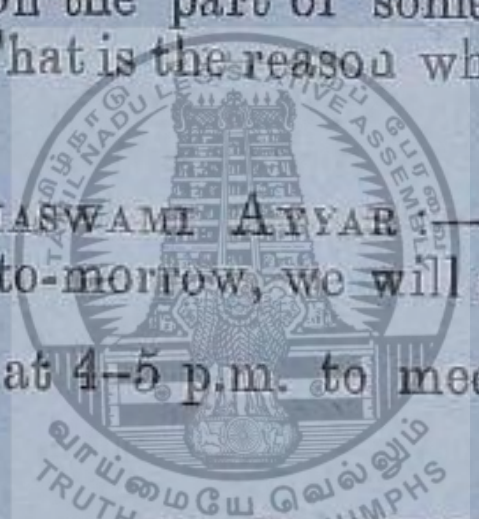
Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"To-morrow being an official day, they can try and finish the official work, and have Monday and Tuesday as non-official days."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It has been agreed that the Council will not sit on Saturday. The question is, supposing official business is finished to-morrow, whether the Council will sit on Monday and Tuesday and do non-official business or take two days in addition to the two days which His Excellency may normally allot for the next meeting."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"There are some non-official Bills and there is anxiety on the part of some Members to have these non-official Bills disposed of. That is the reason why they want to sit on Monday and Tuesday."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I take it then that if we finish Government business to-morrow, we will sit on Monday and Tuesday."

The Council adjourned at 4-5 p.m. to meet again at 11 o'clock the next day.



R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,

*Secretary to the Legislative Council.*



20th August 1925]

## APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 191 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th August 1925, page 314 supra.]

*Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Routine No. 1187, Press,  
dated 5th March 1925.*

The Board resolves to issue the following instructions to Collectors in the matter of publication in villages of lists of lands available for assignment to members of the depressed classes :—

(1) The list of land available in each village with the survey numbers of the fields and their vernacular names (where such exist) should be published in the village sheets of the district gazette. The list should be scrutinized before publication and should be revised annually at jamabandi in the light of the assignments made from it and re-issued under the signature of the Tahsildar or the Revenue Divisional Officer.

(2) Copies of the list for the village should be hung up not only in the village chavadi but also in the cheri temple or any place of worship or communal meeting place of the members of the depressed classes.

(3) Copies of the lists should be communicated to the District Labour Officers who will intimate the numbers to the members of the depressed classes through their Labour Overseers or Inspectors.

(4) Karnams will be required to give the necessary particulars to intending applicants and to render them all possible help.

As no rules are likely to be effective unless Collectors, Revenue Divisional Officers and Tahsildars take a personal interest in the matter, the Board considers that these officers should when visiting villages, see that the rules have been really followed and should take pains to explain to the members of the depressed classes that there are lands reserved for assignment to them and where these lands are to be found.

## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 195 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th August 1925, page 317 supra.]

**G.O. No. 733, Public, dated 3rd August 1925.**

At the last session of the Legislative Council, the following resolution was debated and passed :—

“ That this Council recommends to the Government that a Committee of the House be appointed to inquire and report as to the working of the policy laid down by Government in G.Os. Nos. 658, Public, dated 15th August 1922, and 76, Public, dated 6th February 1924, and to suggest means to effectively provide for giving preference to competent candidates from communities which have not their due share of appointments in public service until the existing inequalities are removed.”



[20th August 1925]

2. The speeches made during the debate showed that there was a general feeling in the House that the measures hitherto taken and now in force with the object of securing the fair distribution of appointments in the public service amongst all communities have not given complete satisfaction.

3. While, therefore, not committing itself to any pronouncement either as to the adequacy of those measures or to the justifiableness of the feeling in question, the Government is prepared to meet the wishes of the Council to the extent that a representative committee consisting of Members of the House will be appointed to consider whether any and if so what measures are necessary effectively to provide for the appointment of candidates from communities which have not a due share of appointments in the public service until any unequal representation that may at present exist is rectified.

4. To enable the Committee to obtain the information necessary to guide their deliberations and conclusions, the Government will collect and supply them with any statistics or figures they may desire as to the numbers of Government servants of different communities employed or recruited to the various grades or classes of departments during the last three years. The scope of the Committee's functions will not, however, extend to the summoning and examination of witnesses.

5. The Committee will hold their meetings at Madras and will address all requests for information through their Chairman to the Chief Secretary to Government in the Public Department.

6. The following gentlemen have been invited to serve on the Committee and have consented to do so :

- (1) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, M.L.C.  
(Chairman).
- (2) " Rao Bahadur O. Tanikachala Chettiyar Avargal, M.L.C.
- (3) " Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu, M.L.C.
- (4) " B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu, M.L.C.
- (5) " Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimbachariu Avargal, M.L.C.
- (6) " Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja Avargal, M.L.C.
- (7) M. Abdulla Ghatala Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.
- (8) M.R.Ry. S. Arpudaswami Udayar Avargal, M.L.C.

7. The Members of the Committee will draw travelling allowance in accordance with the orders in G.O. No. 384, Finance, dated 12th May 1924.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,  
Chief Secretary.

To M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, M.L.C.  
" " Rao Bahadur O. Tanikachala Chettiyar Avargal, M.L.C.  
" " A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu, M.L.C.  
" " B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu, M.L.C.  
" " Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimbachariu Avargal, M.L.C.  
" " Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja Avargal, M.L.C.  
" M. Abdulla Ghatala Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.  
" M.R.Ry. S. Arpudaswami Udayar Avargal, M.L.C.

Copy to the Departments of the Secretariat.  
" Accountant-General.

Editors' Table.



20th August 1925]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 201 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th August 1925, page 321 supra.]

*Letter from the Chief Conservator of Forests Reference No. 657/25-16, dated the 14th July 1925.*

[Subject.—Forest grievances—North Arcot district.]

[Reference.—Government Endorsements Nos. 75-I/25-1 and 75-I/25-2, dated 30th January 1925, and 27th March 1925, respectively, and demi-official No. 876-I/25-1, dated 3rd April 1925.]

The two petitions received with Government Endorsement No. 75-I/25-1, dated 30th January 1925, contain practically the same allegations which are dealt with below.

2. *Enhanced grazing fees.*—The rate of grazing fee in force both in the North and South Vellore divisions is eight annas per cow unit. This rate has been in force in the North Vellore division from 1st July 1917 and in the South Vellore division from 1st July 1921—vide Mr. Cox's letter No. 3428/20-1, dated 20th November 1920, disposed of in G.O. No. 2159, Revenue (Special), dated 9th December 1920. The rate of eight annas per cow unit can hardly be considered excessive.

3. *Permission to allow cattle to graze in a reserve where there is water in summer though it is not covered by the grazing permit.*—The District Forest Officers of the North and South Vellore divisions report that the ryots confine themselves to the particular ranges for which they take out permits and that there is no necessity for cattle to be taken from one range to another for the sake of water. There have also been no complaints hitherto in this matter. To remedy the grievances in respect of the Mel-Arasampet reserve which was partly situated in one range and partly in another, the grazing blocks in the two ranges in the South Vellore division were recently combined into one block—vide G.O. No. 593, Development, dated 22nd April 1925.

4. *Inclusion of unreserves in reserved forests and prohibition of grazing of cattle in unreserves.*—The District Forest Officers of the North and South Vellore divisions report that there is a large block of unreserve affording good grazing adjacent to Mel-Arasampet village. No unreserve has been reserved in recent years and the Forest department does not interfere with grazing in unreserves.

5. *Impounding of cattle grazing in Arasampet reserve which is situated partly in Polur and Santhavasal ranges and partly in Odagathur range when they are driven from one range to another during floods in river.*—The District Forest Officer, South Vellore, reports that there have not been any complaints in this respect. The grazing blocks in the Polur and Santhavasal ranges have also been combined into one block recently—vide G.O. No. 593, Development, dated 22nd April 1925.

6. *Paravamalai reserved forest.*—The petitioners state that the Paravamalai reserved forest may be disreserved as it contains only shrub and bushes, and no valuable trees. This reserve is open to grazing. It is classed as a ryots' forest and will eventually be handed over to panchayat management.



[Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi]

[20th August 1925]

the next few days, but I do submit that this will also be borne in mind that it does not conduce to the satisfactory transaction of non-official business if non-official days are put at the end of the sitting."

The hon. the PRESIDENT: "I am in the hands of the House. I wish to know exactly what the House wants to do. They have got two non-official days given to them by His Excellency. They can take them up now or they may take them hereafter."

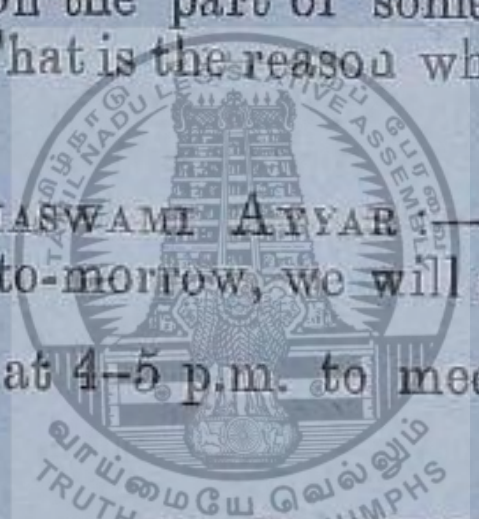
Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"To-morrow being an official day, they can try and finish the official work, and have Monday and Tuesday as non-official days."

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Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"There are some non-official Bills and there is anxiety on the part of some Members to have these non-official Bills disposed of. That is the reason why they want to sit on Monday and Tuesday."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I take it then that if we finish Government business to-morrow, we will sit on Monday and Tuesday."

The Council adjourned at 4-5 p.m. to meet again at 11 o'clock the next day.



R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,

*Secretary to the Legislative Council.*



20th August 1925]

programme sanctioned and are pulling down a certain number of old lines each year and rebuilding them on a better plan. The good lines are indeed almost too good for the coolie in the present state of enlightenment upon matters of health. He does not like ventilation and light and I found in some cases the verandah of the lines boarded up and used as pig styes or fowl yards and the window or ventilators blocked up with rags. The managers are doing their best to stop all this but their efforts are not popular. In some cases the lines had been made very filthy in these ways but it was the fault of the coolies themselves, not of the lines provided for them.

Each room is furnished, in most cases, with four wooden bunks raised 3 or 4 feet off the ground. The practice is to give each family a separate room so that when the family is large there may be more than four, but the managers try in other cases to keep the members to four per room.

In addition to pay, the estates give the coolies good Tanjore rice at concession rates. The difference between the cost of the rice and the amount charged for it to the coolies has amounted to eight lakhs in the last four years. Sick coolies really unable to work are sent to one of the many hospitals where they are fed and looked after free.

*Conservancy.*—This, I fully agree, is bad. But the fault lies with the coolies chiefly. They cannot be got to use the latrines provided, whether pit or otherwise. They prefer, especially in wet weather, to use the ground, covered with tea bushes, immediately surrounding the lines. I confess the problem seems to me insoluble until the coolie class have learned more sanitary habits. The danger of course is that the soil becomes infected with hookworm and also that the water-supply, usually from a stream running down the hill side close to the lines, becomes infected. The Director of Public Health has suggested to the planters a trench system with a movable corrugated iron structure. This seems the best arrangement possible but I doubt whether the coolies will be got to use it.

10. *Medical relief.*—All except the smallest estates have a hospital or dispensary, the latter in charge of a compounder. Patients are first treated at these dispensaries or small hospitals and then if necessary sent on to the larger group hospitals of which there are five, at Valaparai, Mudies, Kallionapandal, Karakundru and Panimade, each built at a cost of Rs. 30,000 or more in charge of a fully qualified medical man, the whole medical system being in charge of the European Chief Medical Officer. The annual expenditure on medical treatment apart from cost of buildings comes to Rs. 1,05,000 or nearly Rs. 5 per head of the coolie population. The planters are doing considerably more for the coolies in this respect than the Local Fund administration is in their own districts.



[Mr. M. Ratnaswami]

[20th August 1925]

hoped to have a mining industry in the northern districts of the Andhradesa. It would be well if the industry is first established and then the technological institutes. Therefore this is hardly the way of tackling the problem of unemployment.

"There are various other false issues that have been raised. There is the clause which describes the scope of the Bill. The defect of it is that it is comprehensive. And like most other comprehensive descriptions it is not comprehensive enough. For instance, the training of the character has been left out. If we are going to put forward employment bureaus and hostels why should you omit physical training and the training of character?

"Now, may I state the real reasons why I welcome this measure. First of all I welcome it in the interests of decentralization in education. Decentralization in educational administration is as necessary as decentralization in general administration. In fact, in educational administration you require it the more. Because, in general administration you have to deal with masses and crowds of men whereas in educational administration you have to deal with individual character. The more you do so the more possible it would be for you to act upon individual character and minds. I welcome the Bill also in the interests of the Madras University. Ever since the University Act was passed, in the various vicissitudes that it has gone through during the two years since its passing, we in Madras have been trying to realize a few of the objects of the Act, i.e., the establishing of a teaching university in Madras. But we find ever and anon, whenever we propose any new plan for realising this object of establishing a teaching university in the city of Madras, that we always come up against mufassal opposition. Reference has been made to the minority vote of the mufassal exercised in the various university bodies. If any member attends the meetings of the academic council or of the senate he would realise that it is not the case of the Madras people going against the interests of the mufassal colleges but it would be found to be a case of the mufassal people out-voting the city. I am glad therefore that as a result of this Andhra University Bill the Andhra people will have other centres for their activities and they can have other objects to apply their minds to. I take leave of the Andhra colleges not in the spirit in which the famous Shakespearean character said 'For this relief much thanks'. But it is rather in the spirit that animated a public schoolmaster when confronted by a number of awkward schoolboys who did not know how or when to take leave of him he would shake hands with them and say 'Must you go, can't you stay' and then immediately the boys would leave the room precipitately. It is in such a spirit that I say to the Andhra colleges, 'I am glad you are going and I wish you a better luck than we have had'.

"I welcome the Bill again because it provides facilities for experiment that is so necessary in educational administration. A number of experiments could be tried which you cannot try on account of the conflicting factors here. Reference has been made to the hope that Telugu will be used as a medium of instruction in the University. But I feel that for some time to come that may not be possible. But the experiment will be tried in the Andhra country and we in Madras will look forward with expectation to the results of that experiment. The Usmania University has been adduced as furnishing a hope that Telugu will be successfully used as the medium of instruction in the University. But the analogy of the Usmania University cannot be helpful



20th August 1925]

Name of member.				Whether elected or nominated.	Community or sub- community to which the member belongs.
<i>Elected members—cont.</i>					
17.	M.R.Ry. M. N. Ramaswami Chettiyar	Avargal.	Elected.	Vanya.	
18.	„ T. Raja Rao	Avargal ...	„	Brahman (Madhva).	
19.	„ U. Kuppusami Chettiyar	Avargal ...	„	Reddi.	
20.	„ S. Kuppusami Chettiyar	Avargal ...	„	Vanya.	
21.	„ N. Doraisami Goundar	Avargal ...	„	Vellala.	
22.	„ E. Kadirappa Gouda	Avargal ...	„	Kapu.	
23.	„ D. Neelakanta Chettiyar	Avargal ...	„	Linghayat.	
24.	„ M. Vasudeva Rao	Avargal ...	„	Brahman (Madhva).	
25.	„ U. M. Ramayya Nayudu	Avargal ...	„	Baliya.	
26.	„ V. Vasudeva Reddiyar	Avargal ...	„	Reddi.	
27.	„ S. Venkatapathi Mudaliyar	Avargal.	„	Tonda- mandalam Siva (Vellala).	
28.	„ Arunachala Goundar	Avargal ...	„	Vellala.	
29.	„ V. Lakshmana Chettiyar	Avargal ...	„	Beri Chetti.	
30.	„ O. M. Bommanan Chettiyar	Avargal.	„	Devanga.	
31.	„ K. Varadappa Goundar	Avargal ...	„	Vellala.	
32.	„ N. Sengottuvela Goundar	Avargal ...	„	Do.	
33.	„ A. Nunjarajah	Avargal ...	„	Linghayat.	
34.	„ P. Perumal Goundar	Avargal ...	„	Vellala.	
35.	„ Chinnappa Goundar	Avargal ...	„	Do.	
36.	„ T. Govinda Chettiyar	Avargal ...	„	Nadar.	
37.	S. H. Imam Sahib Bahadur	... ..	„	Muhamma- dan (Sheik).	
38.	M.R.Ry. Velasami Pandaram	Avargal ...	„	Jangama.	
39.	„ T. V. Bangaru Chettiyar	Avargal ...	„	Devanga.	
40.	„ V. V. Kandasami Chettiyar	Avargal.	„	Do.	
41.	„ Meikka Pillai	Avargal ...	„	Padayachi.	
42.	„ Muthukrishna Reddiyar	Avargal ...	„	Reddi.	
43.	N. Quadir Batcha Sahib Bahadur	... ..	„	Muhamma- dan.	
44.	Vacant	... ..	Nomi- nation.	...	



[20th August 1925]

## APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 219 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th August 1925, page 335 supra.]

*List of Members of the Singanellur Union Board.*

Serial number and name.	Whether elected or nominated.	Community to which the member belongs.
1. M.R.Ry. S. V. Sessa Ayyar	... Elected.	Brahman.
2. " D. Ramaswami Ayyar	... Do.	Do.
3. " M. V. P. Nanjamanaicken	... Do.	Uppilinaicken.
4. " S. Gopalasami Nayudu	... Do.	Kammavar.
5. " N. Ramasami Chettiyar	... Do.	Devanga.
6. " N. R. Venkatangappa Nayudu.	... Do.	Kammavar.
7. " N. Kandasami Nayudu	... Do.	Do.
8. " T. Krishnama Nayudu	... Do.	Do.
9. " P. Venkatasami Nayudu	... Do.	Do.
10. " P. Sinnayya Pannadi	... Nominated.	Adi-Dravida.
11. " K. Ramasami Konar	... Do.	Edayar.
12. " S. V. Sessa Ayyar	... Do.	Brahman.



## APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 222 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th August 1925, page 338 supra.]

*Statement showing the mortality from the principal epidemic diseases in Palni municipality during the years 1921—24.*

	1921.			1922.			1923.			1924.		
	Number of deaths.	Rate per mille for the last quinquennium.	Rate per mille for the year.	Number of deaths.	Rate per mille for the previous quinquennium.	Rate per mille for the year.	Number of deaths.	Rate for the last quinquennium.	Rate for the year.	Number of deaths.	Rate for the last quinquennium.	Rate for the year.
Cholera .. ..	40	5.4	2.3	164	5.9	5.9	8	4.3	.5	209	4.1	11.9
Smallpox .. ..	..	1.2	..	38	1.2	2.2	..	.6	..	7	.5	.4
Plague. .. ..	8	6.3	.5	309	3.3	17.6	..	6.8	..	..	6.8	..



20th August 1925]

#### APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 224 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th August 1925, page 339 supra.]

Letter from the President, District Board, North Arcot, D. Dis.  
No. 691/D.B., dated 11th July 1925.

I visited Solur village near Ambur on the 10th instant, and made personal enquiries in the village. I found that the vaccinator visited the village on three successive days, 29th January 1925, 30th January 1925 and 31st January 1925, and vaccinated people on all these three days. This was done in the open street in front of the late monigar's house. On all these three days, most of the villagers were present and witnessed the operations. On the first day, he vaccinated some Hindu children and on the second day the Adi-Dravida women and children were vaccinated; and I am satisfied from the statements of the village munsif and all the villagers that the Adi-Dravida women allowed themselves to be revaccinated yielding to the preachings of the vaccinator and the advice of the village munsif. The vaccinator had absolutely no motive to forcibly vaccinate the women or to threaten them to submit themselves to the operation. The villagers say that none of the women were laid up with fever nor disabled from doing any work and that they were found going about the village on their usual avocations even from the day of their being vaccinated. I do not believe that the women were actually suffering from fever nor were the vaccination wounds bleeding at the time of Mr. Veerian's visit. I believe that the women were taken before Mr. Veerian in a group and made to complain collectively that they were all suffering from fever and pain. The marks were then healing. Seeing that the vaccinator visited the village the next day also (31st January 1925) and again performed some more operations without being molested either by the villagers or the men of the cheri, it seems to me that there is no foundation for the charge that he threatened the women with corporal punishment and forcibly revaccinated them. I saw all the women and found them quite hale and hearty and they all say that they were unwilling to undergo the operation but were subsequently prevailed upon by the vaccinator's and village munsif's importunities and that they suffered from pain and fever for a few days.

#### APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 250 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th August 1925, page 350 supra.]

*Copy of application from the Rajah of Bobbili, dated the 16th April 1924,  
to the Collector of Ganjam, Chatrapur.*

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to have sections 26, 32 and 58 of the Forest Act V of 1882 extended to my forests in the Biridi estate to ensure better management of the same.

2. The sub-clause of section 32 under which I prefer to have the forests managed is 32 (c).



[20th August 1925]

3. I own a big casuarina plantation in Biridi. It has a length of nearly six miles. It is my idea to include it in the forests and to have the above sections of the Forest Act extended to it. I request to be favoured with your views and those of the District Forest Officer about this.

4. On a similar application for the extension of the Forest Act to my forests in the Vizagapatam district, the Government has, at the instance of the Collector, Vizagapatam, issued Notification No. 11, dated 10th January 1924 (published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th January 1924, page 67), and has issued rules in Notification No. 12 to regulate the management of the forest and waste lands in the Bobbili estate, Vizagapatam district. I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to similarly address the Government and get this my application in respect of the Biridi estate sanctioned.

## APPENDIX X.

[Vide item II (ii) Communications to the Council on page 355 supra.]

## REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY BY MR. S. G. FORBES.

GENERAL

The Madras Presidency has no coal and its other fuel is in limited quantities and long distances from its industrial centres, or rather its centres that should be much more highly industrialized than they are at present. The price of wood-fuel in some parts of the Presidency is about Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 per ton and this has necessitated the bringing of coal long distances, at a cost of Rs. 28 to Rs. 30 per ton. This explains the backwardness of the Presidency in its industrial development, even though there is a great deal of water power, going to waste, within easy reach of all the centres which ought to be highly developed industrially.

2. It is a well-known economic fact that no country or province can secure its maximum growth of wealth and population by agriculture alone. A purely industrial country is usually wealthier and better developed than a purely agricultural country even though it has to import practically all its food and clothing.

3. If a country has no coal, then it must look to its water power resources and jealously retain such as it has for the use of its people in the broadest sense. That is, by Government's ownership. Wherever there is a water power, it is the duty of a Government to develop it and release the fuel consumed by the existing industries and permit the extension of industries to meet the needs of the people without further encroaching on the already depleted fuel resources of the world. By the use of hydro-power, fuel is released and cheapened for domestic purposes and industries which inherently require their power in the form of heat.



20th August 1925]

4. Hydro-power is generally situated long distances from industrial centres, but fortunately, the electric generator, in unlimited sizes, readily lends itself, with a high degree of efficiency and flexibility to the water-turbine drive. Electricity is the most adaptable form of energy, which combined with the stage reached in the design and manufacture of generators, high-voltage transformers, switchgear, transmission line materials and motors, permits power in any quantity to be economically generated and transmitted long distances to industrial centres and there distributed in large or small blocks for lighting, heating and power purposes. That is, the 'liquid coal' flowing in our rivers and streams can be made to doubly serve man, by the generation of power for his industrial purposes, and still be used for irrigation after passing through the water turbines.

5. A cubic foot of water flowing for one year will produce from irrigation a revenue of Rs. 500, but if used first for the generation of power, may produce Rs. 5,000 and still be as good as before for irrigation. One cubic foot of water may earn a direct return of as much as Rs. 50,000 per annum when used for the generation of electric power. Here in Madras, there are water-power sites where a flow of one cubic foot per year will earn more than Rs. 40,000 per annum.

6. In meeting the industrial requirements for power with hydro-power a great deal of railway rolling stock engaged in the transport of coal is released for other purposes and the congestion on the railways is relieved. When there is a plentiful supply of Government hydro-electric power available at reasonable rates, the mill-owner is relieved of all anxiety, as he is not dependent on the vicissitudes of railway transport, miners' strikes and other factors that enter into a fuel supply from long distances. Those contemplating new industries will find the cost of the electric drive much cheaper than any other form and that no special arrangements for stocks of fuel have to be made. The electric power is there all the time with little preparation on the part of the consumer.

7. These factors greatly stimulate the growth of industries and in some localities only a hydro-electric power supply will make it possible to develop industries. I attribute the industrial situation in the Madras Presidency to the lack of an adequate hydro-electric power supply.

8. My recommendations are—

That the Government of Madras should develop, according to a regular programme to be worked out, its water-power projects, transmit the power to the consuming centres and sell it to the



[20th August 1925]

ultimate consumer, large and small, wherever there are no existing licensed suppliers, and wherever such licences exist, force them to take the hydro-electric power in bulk :

That no more concessions be granted for the development of any of the water-power projects in the Presidency, and in the case of those concessions already granted no extension of the time-limits be made or any deviation from the terms already imposed be allowed. If the strict letter of the terms and conditions under which the concessions have been granted are deviated from, the concessions should be cancelled and the rights lapse back to Government :

That every effort should be made to induce all concession holders to cancel their concessions and the rights reverted to Government.

These recommendations apply also to the licences granted for the supply of electric power in any consuming centre in the Presidency.

9. My recommendations are based, among other considerations, on the fact that the water-power resources of a country belong to the people of that country, who are entitled to the fullest benefits to be derived from their development. Hydro-electric developments are, in nearly every case, highly profitable undertakings and the development of a country should benefit by this profit, using the surplus revenues for the reduction of taxation or the development of the country.

10. I do not mean that the power should be sold at actual cost of production, for then the consumer only would benefit, but the power should be sold for what it is worth to the consumer and the profit used for extending the hydro-electric system and in the construction of protective works, or to augment the general revenues of the Government. It is for this profit that private capitalists are anxious to take up and develop these power sites and exploit the power consumer.

11. In some cases, the development of a power site involves diverting the water from one stream into another. As there is irrigation under practically every stream in the Presidency, prescriptive rights will be affected which can be dealt with, only by Government. In most cases, the power sites are long distances from the consuming centres, and Government, as the owner of the transmission lines, can best deal with the question of rights of way. If the systems are Government-owned, then lands and sites can be acquired by Government for public purposes.



20th August 1925]

12. It is sometimes said that Government cannot operate a commercial undertaking as economically as private businessmen can, but the above are some factors entering into a Government-owned hydro-electric power system which make it possible for Government to operate the system more economically than private businessmen could. This is especially true, if the system is treated as a purely commercial department of Government operated on commercial lines, using a commercial system of accounts and managed by experienced commercial hydro-electric power supply engineers.

13. Furthermore, if the hydro-electric power supply is Government-owned and operated, it will be much easier to have the laws regulating the supply of electric power amended and changed whenever necessary.

14. There are several Government-owned hydro-electric power systems in the world which are operated at great profit and benefit to the people of those countries. The province of Ontario, Canada, has its Hydro-electric Power Commission with one of the largest power systems in the world, and nearer Home, Mysore has its power system which works at a great profit and is a source of considerable revenue to the general funds of the State.

15. What has and is being done elsewhere can be done by Madras provided :

- (1) There are water-power resources to be developed, and
- (2) There will be sufficient consumers to make the undertaking profitable.

In considering such a proposal as this, due consideration must be given to the indirect returns to Government, in the form of increased taxes, more employment of the working classes, protection against famine and other factors of improvement in the economic conditions of the community.

#### WATER-POWER RESOURCES.

16. The water-power resources of the Presidency have already been examined to such an extent as will give a very good idea of what is available within reach of industrial centres. The known power sites are capable of generating considerably more power than will be required for a long time.

17. When the power sites, that have been more or less examined, are located on a map of the Presidency and considered with reference to the consuming centres, they fall into four divisions—

- (1) The Southern division.
- (2) The Madras-Nilgiri division.



[20th August 1925]

- (3) The Northern division.  
 (4) The West Coast division.

18. These divisions may have to be considerably modified after further and more complete examination of the power-consuming capacity of the Presidency. However, as there is so much territory to be covered, it would be ill-advised to delay making a start with the actual production and distribution of hydro-power until the whole Presidency has been completely surveyed for determining the amount of power which can be produced and the amount that can be consumed in the different divisions. The power systems in each of the divisions can, when necessary, be interconnected and made into one great net work of power transmission and distribution with an improved efficiency and economy of operation.

19. I would, therefore, recommend that three projects should be worked up in detail, one in the Southern division, one in the Madras-Nilgiri division and one in the Northern division. When these projects are worked up, it could be decided if all three, or only one, should be proceeded with.

*Southern Division.*

20. There are several power sites in the Southern division which could be developed for the supply of power to Madura, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely and other intermediate towns. The transmission lines would be relatively short and the capital cost would be correspondingly lower.

21. In this division, there are the following power sites, among others (please refer to the map for the location of the numbers):—

		Continuous power.	At 40 per cent load factor.
No. 106. The Periyar project—			
Head ...	991 feet.		
Flow ...	250 cusecs.		
	$\frac{991 \times 62.03 \times 250 \times 80}{550} \text{ H.P.}$	...	
		22,000	55,000
No. 107. The Papanasanam project—			
Head ...	330 feet	...	9,000
Flow ...	300 cusecs		
No. 102. The Parappar project—			
Head ...	1,500 feet	...	6,000
Flow ...	44 cusecs		
No. 104. The Pinjikavi project—			
Head ...	5,000 feet	...	10,000
Flow ...	22 cusecs		
Total ...		47,000	117,500



20th August 1925]

22. The use of the Periyar Project, No. 106, for the generation of electric power will affect certain irrigation rights which can, without doubt, be satisfactorily settled if the project is developed by Government. If any compensation is paid on this account, it should be in the form of a block of power, which will stimulate the development of industries in that district more than if a money compensation is paid.

23. There are several other projects in this division, but these four show that there is ample power available with which to make a start and further investigations will show what can be made available in the future as the demand arises and the consumption of power passes beyond their combined capacity.

24. The first project with which a start could be made will, on examination, probably be No. 106, the Periyar, and the others developed as the need arises.

*The Madras-Nilgiris Division.*

25. This is naturally the most important division; it will consume more power and contains many good projects capable of meeting all demands for a long time. Among these projects, the following four may be mentioned as being suitable for the supply of power to Madras and intermediate points:—

No. 115. The Pykara Project—

Head ... ..	3,250 feet.
Catchment area ... ..	43 sq. miles.
Average rainfall ... ..	80 inches.

Minimum rain may be taken at 60" (A.R.F. has been less than 60", four times in 27 years.)

Run off at 50 per cent ... .. 3,000 m.c.ft.  
Allow 10 per cent seepage and evaporation.

$$\text{Cusec} = \frac{3,000 \times 90\%}{8,760 \times 3,600} = 85 \text{ cusecs.}$$

$$\text{E.H.P.} = \frac{85 \times 62.3 \times 3,250 \times 80\% \text{ Eff.}}{550} = \begin{matrix} 25,000 & 63,000 \end{matrix}$$

No. 116. The Cholatipuza Project—

Head ... ..	2,250 feet.
Catchment area ... ..	75 sq. miles
Minimum rainfall 90" ... ..	7.5 feet.
Run off factor ... ..	50 per cent.
Seepage, etc. ... ..	10 per cent.
Run off ... ..	7,100 m.c.ft.

$$\text{Cusecs} = \frac{7,100 \text{ m.c.ft.}}{8,760 \times 3,600} = 222 \text{ cusecs.}$$



[20th August 1925]

No. 116. The Cholatipuza Project—*cont.*

(The stream flow is such that very little storage would be required for a flow of 100 cusecs.)

$$\text{E.H.P.} = \frac{200 \times 62.3 \times 2,250 \times 80 \% \text{ Eff.}}{550} = \dots 41,000 \quad 102,500$$

## No. 113. The Upper Bhavani Project—

Head ... 1,350 feet.  
 Catchment area ... 91 sq. miles.  
 Rainfall ... 65 inches.  
 Run off ... 6,200 m.c.ft.  
 Flow ... 196 cusecs.

(Here the stream flow is good and a small amount of storage will give 100 cusecs continuous flow.)

Use 190 cusecs.

$$\text{E.H.P.} = \frac{190 \times 62.3 \times 1,350 \times 80 \% \text{ Eff.}}{550} = \dots 23,200 \quad 58,000$$

## No. 118. The Silent Valley Project—

Head ... 2,200 feet.  
 Catchment area ... 26 sq. miles.  
 Rainfall ... 50 inches.  
 Run off ... 1,450 m.c.ft.  
 Flow ... 42 cusecs.

If all the above run off is stored and used up for power, then—

$$\text{E.H.P.} = \frac{42 \times 62.3 \times 2,200 \times 80 \% \text{ Eff.}}{550} = \dots 8,350 \quad 20,800$$

Total ... 97,550 244,300

26. In the Madras-Nilgiri division, the easiest and cheapest to develop is the Pykara project. It will not require any extensive headworks and there is a very fine site for a storage reservoir. There will be no tunnelling and the site of the penstocks is almost ideal. It is, however, about 60 miles from a railway and all bridges, etc., on the road from the Mysore frontier to the power station will have to be strengthened or rebuilt. The Pykara project is about 30 miles nearer to Madras than the Cholatipuzha project and as the transmission line costs approximately Rs. 40,000 per mile, this means a saving of about Rs. 12 lakhs in the first cost as compared with the Cholatipuzha project.

27. However, this 30 miles of line will have to be constructed when the power demands exceed the capacity of Pykara and also if and as soon as there is any considerable railway electrification. I would here point out that it is one of the essential requirements of railway electrification that the power supply therefor be derived from more than one power station. No important railway should depend on only one source of power supply.



20th August 1925]

28. A comparison between these two is made on the basis of the information available, which is very small so far as Cholatipuzha is concerned, but I have already examined Pykara on the ground and consider it an almost ideal project. I therefore consider Pykara as the project with which to make a start as it will be able to meet the first three or four years' demands. Cholatipuzha should be the next and Nos. 113 and 118 later on when required.

*The Northern Division.*

29. There are several good power sites in this division, but the information is not complete, nor is there much information available as to the probable consumption.

				Continuous power.	At 40 % load factor.
No. 2 Kolab Project—					
Head ...	...	...	770 feet	56,000	140,000
Flow ...	...	...	800 cusecs		
There is another project in this locality 30 miles from Vizagapatam, the name of which is the Anantagiri project.*					
Head ...	...	...	800 feet	4,600	11,300
Flow ...	...	...	63 cusecs		
Total ...				60,600	151,300

\* This project could be executed at a cost of Rs. 58 lakhs including generation, transmission and the distribution of the power in Vizianagram and Vizagapatam, where there is already a considerable demand for power which will be largely augmented by reason of the harbour works at the latter place. I examined this project in 1922.

*The West Coast Division.*

30. I have not examined the information on any of the projects in this division, but there is a project in Cochin State on the Chalakadi river which I examined in detail in 1918 and found a head of 577 feet, and water for storage sufficient to give a continuous flow in the channels of 500 cusecs. The E.H.P. obtainable at this site would therefore be—

$$\text{E.H.P.} = \frac{500 \times 62.3 \times 577 \times 80 \% \text{ Eff.}}{550} = 26,000$$

or at a 40 per cent load factor = 65,000 E.H.P.

31. The cost of this project was estimated in 1918 at Rs. 40 lakhs for the supply of about 6,000 horse power to Ernakulam and Trichur, and would yield a revenue which would pay all operating and maintenance costs plus 4 per cent depreciation, plus 6 per cent interest on the capital, plus a 3 per cent sinking fund. If the consumption of power is more carefully examined now, the scheme will be found to pay a satisfactory net profit over the above charges against revenue.



[20th August 1925]

32. From the above figures, there is power capable of development and within reach of markets as follows :—

Number and division.			Continuous power.	At 40 per cent load factor.
1. Southern division	...	...	47,000	117,500
2. Madras-Nilgiri division	...	...	97,500	244,300
3. Northern division	...	...	60,600	151,300
4. West Coast division	...	...	26,000	65,000
Total			231,150	578,100

33. For the purpose of this report, I will confine myself to the Madras-Nilgiri division, and give an approximate estimate of a power supply system from the Nilgiris to Madras, and intermediate points, and to Calicut.

There are, however, two very important points which seriously affect the scheme, viz.,—

- (1) the concession given for the development of the Kundah River project ;
- (2) the licence given for a power supply in the town of Coimbatore and the Nilgiris district ;
- (3) the concession given for the development of the Pykara project.

34. Fortunately, no licence has been given for the power from Pykara to be supplied to any place, although Calicut is mentioned in the concession. This concession is valueless unless a licence is given and I would recommend that under no consideration should a licence be given.

35. As to the Kundah river concession and Coimbatore licence, every effort should be made to secure their reversion to Government even to the extent of buying back the rights. The scheme will be a small one and consequently costly to develop and operate, making it necessary to charge high rates to the consumers which react unfavourably in other industrial centres. The rates charged by this small scheme will be different from those charged by the larger schemes serving other districts.

36. Its power supply will be guaranteed by only one power station, and therefore, more liable to interruption. This will also react unfavourably on the consumption of hydro-electric power in other centres. Although the consumption of power in Coimbatore and the Nilgiris district will be relatively small, it is a very important item in the Government scheme. The transmission line from Pykara or Cholatipuzha will pass through Ootacamund and will require only about 25 miles extra length to pass through Coimbatore



20th August 1925]

and thence to Erode, instead of direct to Erode. For this extra transmission line an additional load of approximately 6,000 horse-power will be obtained for the Government system.

37. The maximum delivered load in Bangalore is 5,200 E.H.P. and the revenue with the rates charged in the annexed schedule is just Rs. 11,50,000 per annum or in round figures Rs. 220 per maximum horse-power per annum. This would amount to a revenue of Rs. 13,20,000 per year in Coimbatore and is just the revenue required to make the Government scheme pay from the start. In other words, the Coimbatore Nilgiris supply district is of vital importance to the Government scheme from the start.

38. This revenue will be correspondingly higher if the rates are fixed higher than the Bangalore rates, but I am of the opinion that the rates for large blocks of power only should be increased and then only to .8 of an anna per B.O.T.U. (K.W.H.) for blocks of more than 300 horse-power and graduated up to 2 annas per unit for small motor installations. The power is not worth any more and higher rates will only retard industrial development or will drive them out entirely, as actually occurred recently in the case of a prospective large power consumer who moved his mill from Madras to another city and got his power for much less than it would have cost him in Madras.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME.

39. The power station should be at Pykara, if possible, but if it is not possible to secure the rights, then the Cholatipuzha project should be developed.

40. The estimated cost of the power station given below will apply in either case as the more costly development has been provided for.

41. The transmission line, starting at Cholatipuzha will pass via Pykara through Ootacamund to Coimbatore and thence to Erode. From Erode the line would pass through Salem and thence generally follow the South Indian Railway to Madras, as shown on the attached map. The distance from the power station along this route is approximately 360 miles.

The line to Calicut will be 40 miles long and will generally follow the provincial road.

42. Provision has been made for receiving stations at Madras, Coimbatore and Calicut. A sub-station has been provided at Morapur in which will be installed synchronous condensers for line regulation. Provision will be made for a branch line out to



[20th August 1925]

Mekadatu, a distance of approximately 60 miles, but the cost of this branch line has not been included in this estimate. No sectionalizing stations are required in the line to Calicut.

43. Two out-door sectionalizing stations have been provided for--one about half-way between Coimbatore and Morapur and the other about half-way between Morapur and Madras.

## ESTIMATES.

44. *Capital cost.*—The estimate for the generating station is on the basis of Cholatipuzha project No. 116, and will be equipped for generating 40,000 E.H.P. maximum demand at the high tension busses. The head is 2,250 feet and the water required will be 200 cusecs which at a load factor of 40 per cent is equivalent to a continuous flow of 80 cusecs. There will, therefore, have to be provided at the Penstock Head Gates a diurnal storage of—

$$80 \times 24 \times 3,600 = 6,912,000 \text{ cubic feet}$$

say 7,000,000 „

For safety sake this head gates storage should be as large as possible even up to the full storage necessary to carry through the low water season. Probably a storage of 1,000 million cubic feet would be sufficient; the exact amount can be obtained only by actual surveys and stream flow observations. This should be done during this hot weather.

45. *Power station.*—

	RS.
(1) Reservoir including reservoir dam, channels, forebay and head gates ... ..	17,50,000
(2) Generating station building ... ..	4,50,000
(3) Penstocks, 10,000 feet long, top 1/3, one pipe, 66" diameter, middle 1/3, two pipes, 42" diameter, and bottom 1/3, four pipes 30" diameter, erected, complete with valves ...	27,00,000
(4) Four 10,000 E.H.P. generators direct connected to 12,000 b.h.p. turbines, delivered and erected... ..	14,75,000
(5) Two exciters and turbines delivered and erected.	1,50,000
(6) Transformers, four banks of 15,000 K.V.A. each 150,000 volts, delivered and erected!...	11,00,000
(7) All high and low tension switchgear delivered and erected ... ..	10,50,000
(8) All other station equipment delivered and erected... ..	3,50,000
(9) Staff quarters, storehouse and workshop ...	3,00,000
Total, Power station ...	93,25,000



20th August 1925]

46. *Transmission line.*—Double 3-phase circuits on steel towers 80 feet high, spaced six (6) to the mile, starting at Cholatipuzha.

Cost of one mile—

	RS.
(1) Six miles stranded copper conductor weight per 1,000 feet, 653 lb.—21,000 lb. erected.	21,000
(2) Six towers 80 feet high erected each at Rs. 1,600 ... ..	9,600
(3) Thirty-six strings of insulators, nine disks per string erected ... ..	5,400
(4) Overhead ground wire erected ... ..	1,000
(5) Telephone line ... ..	1,500
(6) Right of way and clearing ... ..	1,000
Cost of one mile ...	39,500
Distance Cholatipuzha to Madras 360 miles at Rs. 39,500 ...	1,42,20,000

47. *Receiving stations.*—

Madras for bulk supply only—

(1) Station building store-house and workshop.	3,00,000
(2) Transformers, two banks of 15,000 K.V.A. each ... ..	5,50,000
(3) Switchgear, high and low tension busses, lightning arresters, delivered and erected. ... ..	8,50,000
(4) One 10,000 K.V.A. synchronous condenser delivered and erected ... ..	1,80,000
(5) Other station equipment ... ..	2,00,000
(6) Distribution system to bulk consumers ...	5,00,000
Total ...	25,80,000

48. *Coimbatore for supply to the ultimate consumers.*—

(1) Station building, store-house and workshop ... ..	3,00,000
(2) One bank of 15,000 K.V.A. transformers (one transformer spare) ... ..	3,50,000
(3) Switchgear, high and low tension busses, lightning arresters ... ..	8,50,000
(4) One 10,000 K.V.A. synchronous condenser delivered and erected ... ..	1,80,000
(5) Other station equipment ... ..	2,00,000
(6) Distribution system to all consumers ...	6,50,000
Total ...	25,30,000



[20th August 1925]

49. *Sub-station at Morapur for line regulation purposes.—*

	RS.
(1) Station building ... ..	1,00,000
(2) Staff quarters and store-house and workshop ... ..	1,00,000
(3) One bank of 15,000 K.V.A. transformers delivered and erected (one transformer spare) ... ..	3,50,000
(4) Switchgear, high and low tension busses and lightning arresters erected...	5,00,000
(5) One 10,000 K.V.A. synchronous condenser erected ... ..	1,80,000
(6) All other station equipment ... ..	1,00,000
Total ...	13,30,000

50. *Two sectionalizing stations.—*

Outdoor type ... ..	2,00,000
Quarters for the transmission line inspection forces... ..	1,00,000
Total ...	3,00,000

51. *Transmission line to Calicut to operate at 75,000 volts and using 60 feet wooden poles spaced 12 to the mile starting at Cholatipuzha :—*

	RS.
Cost of one mile—	
1. Six-mile stranded conductor copper equivalent 320 lb. per 1,000 feet, 10,000 lb. erected ...	10,000
2. Twelve structures at Rs. 400 ... ..	4,800
3. Seventy-two insulator strings, 4 disks per string... ..	3,750
4. Overhead ground wire ... ..	1,000
5. Telephone line ... ..	1,500
6. Right of way and clearing ... ..	1,000
Total for one mile ...	22,050
or say ...	22,000
Distance, Cholatipuzha to Calicut 40 miles	
× 22,000 ... ..	8,80,000



20th August 1925]

52. *Receiving station at Calicut for supply to all consumers.—*

	RS.
1. Station buildings, store-house and workshop.	3,00,000
2. One bank of 7,500 K.V.A. transformers (one spare transformer) 75,000/150,000 volts ...	2,00,000
3. Switchgear, lightning arresters, high and low tension busses ... ..	4,00,000
4. One 5,000 K.V.A. synchronous condenser ...	1,00,000
5. All other station equipment ... ..	2,00,000
6. Distribution system to all consumers ...	6,50,000
Total ...	18,50,000

## 53. Possible cost of—

New roads and repairs to old roads ... ..	2,50,000
Miscellaneous office buildings and store-houses not already provided for ... ..	50,000
Total ...	3,00,000

## 54. The total cost of the entire system is—

1. Generating station ... ..	93,25,000
2. Transmission line to Madras ... ..	1,42,20,000
3. Madras receiving station ... ..	25,80,000
4. Coimbatore receiving station ... ..	25,30,000
5. Sub-station at Morapur ... ..	13,30,000
6. Two sectionalizing stations ... ..	3,00,000
7. Transmission line to Calicut ... ..	8,80,000
8. Receiving station at Calicut ... ..	18,50,000
9. Roads ... ..	2,50,000
10. Miscellaneous buildings ... ..	50,000
11. Contingencies at 5 per cent ... ..	16,65,750
12. Special tools and plant at 5 per cent ...	16,65,750
13. Preliminary expenses ... ..	5,00,000
14. Salaries and establishment estimated at ...	10,00,000
Total ...	3,81,46,500
Add for rounding ...	53,500
Final total cost ...	3,82,00,000

55. The generating station should be designed so as to permit of extensions as may be required up to 80,000 E.H.P., on a 40 per cent load factor basis, that is, up to double the capacity now estimated for. The same applies to the receiving stations in Madras and Coimbatore. The transmission line, on account of the high voltage limitations of the size of conductor due to corona losses, will be capable of transmitting this larger amount of power without any modifications.



[20th August 1925]

56. The water required to generate 80,000 E.H.P., at a load factor of 40 per cent, is 40 per cent of 400 cusecs = 160 cusecs continuous flow and it will probably be found by stream flow observations throughout a year that a storage of 1,000 million cusecs, as is provided for above, will be very nearly sufficient and little extra storage will have to be provided.

57. *Revenue expenditure.*—

	RS.	RS.
(A) Operations and maintenance—		
(1) Administration ... ..	1,25,000	
Inspection section ... ..	75,000	
Upper subordinate civil engineer- ing staff... ..	25,000	
Travelling allowance and miscel- laneous office expenses ... ..	50,000	
Bonus to entire staff ... ..	75,000	
		3,50,000
(2) Generation ... ..		2,50,000
(3) Transmission, 400 miles at Rs. 500.		2,00,000
(4) Distribution—		
Madras ... ..	1,25,000	
Coimbatore ... ..	1,25,000	
Calicut ... ..	1,25,000	
Morapur ... ..	30,000	
		4,05,000
Total, Operation and maintenance.		12,05,000
(B) Interest at 6 per cent on Rs. 382 lakhs of capital ... ..		22,92,000
(C) Depreciation at 2 per cent on the total capital of Rs. 382 lakhs ... ..		7,64,000
(D) Sinking fund at 2·6 per cent of the total capital ... ..		9,93,200
(E) Sundries such as municipal taxes and water-rates, subsidies to patels along the transmission line, etc.		50,000
Total, Expenditure chargeable to revenue ... ..		53,04,200

58. *Item (B)—Interest.*—The period of construction will be four years and therefore the capital will be expended at the rate of Rs. 95·5 lakhs per annum and the interest payable thereon will be chargeable to the general revenues of the State and should not be added to the capital cost of the scheme. This, for the reason that the State expects to make a profit in future years and the loss due to interest on the capital in these years of construction should be set



[Sir A. P. Jatro]

[20th August 1925]

attendant students' social activities. What is required for the Telugu students entering the new university is not merely the reduplication of courses and examinations but 'University life' which can only be obtained by the intimate and constant association of students with students and students with teachers and by the many-sided activities of an academic community which a unitary and residential university represents. Education imparted at isolated affiliated colleges is apt to make the examination dominate the whole educational course. The extent of the country which is roughly 83,000 square miles renders a single unitary Telugu university impracticable. A scheme is therefore framed which will provide at present for the concentration of first-grade colleges in the Telugu country and which will at the same time aim at the ultimate development of these centres into separate units. This will ensure the coming together in large numbers of students and teachers and will give an opportunity for a real corporate and residential university life to develop, if not at one centre at least in two or three centres in the Andhra Desa. This view has been emphasized in the Bill by an insistence on the residential system at all centres and by the provision for the establishment of students' unions.

"But the special feature of the Andhra University scheme which explains as it were the position of the new university in relation to the economic and industrial life of the Telugu districts is a recognition of the need for a new correlation between the work of a provincial university and the industries of the country. While the older universities both in Europe and in India have been content to aim at high scholarship in literary and scientific subjects, the new universities in the west have been turning their attention towards specialization in various branches of technology. For example, the Universities of Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool and Glasgow have while retaining the ordinary university courses of study, specialised in particular branches of technology which bear a direct relationship to the special industries established in the districts adjacent to them. The need for the new Andhra University to set an example of what can be done by means of technical colleges to keep university education directly in touch with the industrial organization of a country has been recognized by the Government and all those who have been instrumental in promoting the scheme for the new university. This point was amplified at the Andhra University Conference held at Vizagapatam on the 22nd November 1922. One reason above all others for our belief in the immediate necessity for the establishment of technical and technological colleges is that taking a long view and looking ahead in the development of Indian industries and commerce, we believe that in the near future rapid progress of industrial concerns in India must take place and consequently the necessity for Indian skilled labour. In this respect the Andhra districts are favourably situated. Vizagapatam is developing into one of the foremost ports of India and also into a prominent railway centre. The opening up of the Raipur-Vizagapatam railway line will stimulate to an almost unknown extent the industries of the districts adjoining the Telugu country. There is already in the Telugu country a considerable mining industry. Paper, tanning and textile industries have just begun to work. There is agricultural and forest development and not a little coastal trade. Two important railways with big schemes for extension meet in the Telugu country. From the above it must be obvious that what has been done in the minor universities of England and what in a small



[20th August 1925]

of factories and mills, not only in Madras City, but in all other towns to be served by the Government system. This fund will be mentioned later on in this report.

64. Twenty thousand horse power is only the beginning of the power requirements of a city with the population and industrial facilities of a city like Madras.

Consumption at the end of three years after start :

$$= 20,000 \text{ H.P.} \times 45 \text{ per cent L.F.} \times .746 \times 8,760 \text{ H} = 58,800,000 \text{ B.O.T. units.}$$

The average rate is taken at .8 annas per B.O.T.U.

Then 58,800,000 at .8 annas = Rs. 29,40,000 is the revenue in the third year after the start.

65. *Coimbatore.*—Here the situation is quite different from Madras and is identical with Bangalore, that is, the supply will be to the ultimate consumer and Government will get all the profit that the consumer pays and which the licensee, or middle man would get.

66. This estimate is based on a maximum demand of 6,000 E.H.P. The rates are based on 0.8 annas as the minimum at which power will be sold varying as per schedule up to 4 annas per unit for lighting. With the Bangalore rates the gross revenue per horse-power of maximum demand is:

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{11,50,000}{5,200} = \text{Rs. } 221$$

and with the rates proposed for Coimbatore, the rate would be Rs. 260 per horse power of maximum demand. Then 6,000 horse-power  $\times$  260 = Rs. 15,60,000 per year. This is the revenue that can be expected for the third year after the start.

67. *Calicut.*—The same remarks as for Coimbatore apply except that the load will be 2,000 horse-power maximum demand. Then 2,000 horse-power  $\times$  Rs. 260 = Rs. 5,20,000—

#### TOTAL REVENUE.

						Rs.
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	29,40,000
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	15,60,000
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	5,20,000
						<hr/>
Total						50,20,000
						<hr/>



20th August 1925]

68. The net financial results will be as follows:—

Year of operation.	Capital cost.	Horse-powers delivered.	Horse-powers at generating station.	Interest at 6 per cent salaries, wages and materials.	Depreciation at 2 per cent for renewals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	LAKHS.				
First .. .. .	382	9,800	9,500	35,47,000	..
Second .. .. .	382	18,600	19,500	35,47,000	..
Third .. .. .	382	28,000	30,800	35,47,000	..
Fourth .. .. .	382	30,200	33,200	35,47,000	..
Fifth .. .. .	382	32,600	36,000	35,47,000	..
Sixth .. .. .	432	35,200	38,800	38,47,000	8,64,000
Seventh .. .. .	432	38,000	41,800	38,47,000	8,64,000
Eighth .. .. .	432	41,000	45,000	38,47,000	8,64,000
Ninth .. .. .	432	44,800	48,700	38,47,000	8,64,000
Tenth .. .. .	432	47,800	52,600	38,47,000	8,64,000

Year of operation.	Sinking fund at 2½ per cent. (7)	Total working expenses (8)	Gross receipts. (9)	Net receipts. (10)
First .. .. .	9,93,200	45,40,200	16,73,000	— 28,67,200
Second .. .. .	9,93,200	45,40,200	33,46,000	— 11,94,200
Third .. .. .	9,93,200	45,40,200	50,20,000	4,79,800
Fourth .. .. .	9,93,200	45,40,200	54,21,600	8,81,400
Fifth .. .. .	9,93,200	45,40,200	58,55,000	13,15,800
Sixth .. .. .	11,23,200	58,34,200	63,23,000	4,88,800
Seventh .. .. .	11,23,200	58,34,200	68,29,000	9,94,800
Eighth .. .. .	11,23,200	58,34,200	73,75,000	15,40,800
Ninth .. .. .	11,23,200	58,34,200	79,65,000	21,30,800
Tenth .. .. .	11,23,200	58,34,200	86,02,000	27,68,800

69. In the above table it is assumed that the load  
in Madras will be 20,000 maximum E.H.P.  
in Coimbatore „ 6,000 „ „  
in Calicut „ 2,000 „ „

at the end of three years after the start of the power supply.  
This amounts to a maximum demand of 28,000 horse-power.

70. It is now necessary to forecast the annual increase in the  
maximum demand after the first three years' operation.

In Bangalore the actual increase in the power consumed is 200  
per cent in eight years and the actual annual average increment is  
 $14\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, refer to the attached curve sheet. In working up  
this annual growth in the power demand for the Punjab scheme, the



[20th August 1925]

annual increment has been taken at 10 per cent which is less than the actual annual increment that has taken place in that province during the last ten years without any hydro-electric power supply.

The Madras load increment for five years ending 1922 has been 7.25 per cent in spite of the high rates charged for electric power. In making the revenue forecast, I have used an annual increment of 8 per cent for the years following the first three years of operation. In doing so, I would point out that this rate is bound to be exceeded and that when Government has once committed itself to a hydro-electric supply, they will be bound to meet any demands that may be made for power. Therefore, it is likely that extra capital will have to be invested in the scheme before the sixth year after the start of supply.

71. Contributions to the 2.6 per cent Sinking fund has been provided for in the forecast of annual charges against revenue and the whole capital will be retired during the 21st year of operation, on the basis of the fund being invested at 6 per cent compound interest.

72. Interest at 6 per cent on the total capital has been charged against revenue from the first year of operation.

73. A Depreciation fund of 2 per cent has been provided in the charges against revenue during and after the sixth year of operation. This Depreciation fund should be invested and the interest therefrom credited to revenue. This fund should be available for renewals, whenever necessary, but it is assumed there will be no renewals during the first five years.

74. During the fifth year of operation, it will be necessary to add to the generating station two 10,000 E.H.P. units at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs for the necessary penstocks, turbines, generators, switchgear and station building. This additional penstock will be so arranged that, when necessary, a third installation of two 10,000 E.H.P. units can be installed and served therefrom, bringing the installed capacity up to 80,000 E.H.P. maximum, operating at a cost of 50 per cent load factor equivalent to 40,000 E.H.P. continuous which is taken as the ultimate development for which there will be sufficient water at Cholati-puzha.

75. A Mill Conversion fund of Rs. 10,00,000 should be set aside under Industries and administered by the Electrical department. This fund is for making loans to millowners for use in converting their mills to the electric drive and should bear interest at 6 per cent per annum and repayable in six half-yearly payments, the first payment to be made six months after the start of electric



20th August 1925]

power supply to the mill. This fund will prove an extra guarantee that the rate of industrial development will be equal to or greater than that provided for in the above financial forecast.

76. I have not dealt with the other power divisions referred to above, as the information available is insufficient for the preparation of an estimate similar to that given above for the Madras-Nilgiris division. Further complete investigations will no doubt show that conditions are as favourable as in the Madras-Nilgiris division, but probably on a smaller scale.

For these investigations, a separate section of the Public Works Department should be constituted with the necessary staff for making a complete hydro-power survey, beginning with those projects mentioned above. All these projects should be completely surveyed and the detailed scheme worked out in each case.

77. At the same time, a complete survey of the power consuming capacity of the districts to be served by these projects should be made, preferably by this same section of the Public Works Department.

78. For this purpose, the services of fully qualified and experienced Hydro-electric Power Supply Engineers should be secured after the preliminary surveys have been completed by the regular staff of the Public Works Department. These preliminary investigations in the Madras-Nilgiris division have reached such a stage that if Government propose going ahead with this scheme, it is now necessary to secure the services of Hydro-electric Power Supply Engineers who have had broad experience in such work.

79. The route of the transmission line has been selected so as to readily serve the railways when electrification is decided on. When this is done, the supply of electric power to small towns and rural areas can most readily be done and this is a factor to be taken into consideration in deciding on railway electrification.

80. The industrial situation in the Madras Presidency is due solely to the high cost of power where it is available at all, or to the entire absence of power in large areas. Just as the building of railways developed the country, so also will an adequate supply of power, carry on the start made by the railways. There is no power available now and there is therefore no demand for power. If power is made available the demand will arise and the history of hydro-electric power in Bangalore and Mysore cities will repeat itself.

BANGALORE,  
3rd April 1924.

S. G. FORBES.



[20th August 1925]

C. P. S. No. 116 (b)]

## SCHEDULE OF RATES.

*Schedule of revised rates for the supply of electric power for lighting, heating, cooking and industrial purposes in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, or wherever supplied.*

*For the supply of power for lighting.*

	Rate per B.O.T.U.	Minimum monthly charge.
Lighting—		
Including small household appliances	4·0 annas	As. 9 per point of 60 watts per month.

*Meter hire.*

	RS.	A.	P.
For installation of 15 points or less	...	0	8 0 per month.
„ of 16 and over	...	1	0 0 „

Units per month.	Units per month.
To consumers using 500 and not exceeding 1,000 at the rate of 5 per cent.	
„ above 1,000	2,000 „ 10 „
„ „ 2,000	3,000 „ 15 „
„ „ 3,000	4,000 „ 20 „
„ using 4,000 and above	... „ 25 „

*For the supply of power for cooking and heating.*

For cooking and heating units of a larger capacity than 20 points maximum demand—

	Rates per B.O.T.U.	Minimum monthly charge.
First 150 B.O.T.U. of consumption	AS. 1·0	RS. 8
Second 150 „ or fraction thereof	AS. 75	8
All B.O.T.U. above 300	AS. 5	8

*Meter hire.*—Rupee one per month will be charged for each meter installed for heating service.

NOTE.—The above schedule is subject to the following conditions :—

- (1) That the customer at his or her own cost installs the necessary circuit or circuits complete with regularly specified safety devices and switches to admit of operation of such heating appliances being entirely independent of the recording meter installed for lighting purposes.
- (2) That current for electric light is not, under any circumstances, taken from the supply mains, feeders or wiring appliances installed for the operation of electric heating appliances.



20th August 1925]

*For the supply of power for industrial purposes.*

				Rates per B.O.T.U.	Minimum monthly charge per rated H.P. maximum demand.
				AS.	
Rated maximum demand in electrical H.P.—					
Up to 20 H.P. inclusive				2	No minimum.
21 H.P. and up to 50 H.P. inclusive.				1.5	"
51	"	100	"	.95	50 per cent load factor.
101	"	200	"	.80	"
201	"	300	"	.70	"

All large consumers have long-term agreements effected before the 0.6 anna rate went into effect and are therefore paying only one-half (0.5) anna per unit.

NOTE.—The above rates will apply when the proposed installation is within a reasonable distance of the department's power supply lines. When such is not the case, the special terms will be arranged to suit such special cases, such as when the proposed installation is outside the Municipal limits.

*The load factor will be calculated as under :—*

$$\text{Load factor} = \frac{\text{Total B.O.T.U. consumed during the month.}}{\text{working days} \times 12 \text{ hrs.} \times \text{rated H.P.} \times .746.}$$

The minimum monthly charge will be half rated H.P.  $\times 12 \times$  number of working days in the month  $\times .746$ .

NOTE.—(1) Installations exceeding an integral number of H.P. shall be rated at the next lower integral. All installations are subject to inspection and test by qualified inspectors of the Electrical Department and re-ratings for excess demands will be made whenever necessary.

- (2) A fixed charge of Rs. 2 per month will be levied as meter hire for each meter installed.
- (3) All installations above 20 H.P. will be supplied with electric power under a contract, the terms and conditions of which should be obtained from the Chief Electrical Engineer to the Government of Mysore.
- (4) In special cases power will be supplied at single phase, 60 cycles and 110 or 220 volts, for all installations up to and including 3 H.P., the charge for the power being the same as for small motors and under special conditions.
- (5) With the above exception, the power will be supplied at 3 phase, 25 cycles and 220 volts for all installations up to and including 50 H.P. All installations of above 50 H.P. will be supplied at 3 phase, 25 cycles and 2,200 volts.

*Important.*

(1) Intending consumers are advised to consult the Superintendent, Bangalore Power and Lighting, before incurring expenses for installing lights, fans, etc. Application for services should be made on authorized forms obtainable from the Superintendent, Bangalore Power and Lighting.

(2) Consumers wishing to discontinue the use of electrical supply are requested to notify the Superintendent, Bangalore Power and Lighting, and to give their future address to facilitate correspondence.



[20th August 1925]

## APPENDIX XI.

[Vide item II (ii) Communications to the Council on page 355 supra.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE FINANCE  
COMMITTEE FOR 1925-26 HELD ON MONDAY THE  
3RD AUGUST 1925, AT 12 NOON AT THE CABINET  
CHAMBER, FORT ST. GEORGE.

## PRESENT:

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Chairman*).

M.R.Ry. C. RAMALINGA REDDI Garu, M.L.C.

„ P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI Avargal, M.L.C.

„ K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN Avargal, M.L.C.

MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB Bahadur, M.L.C.

MUHAMMAD MOOSA SAIT Bahadur, M.L.C.

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur, M.L.C.

G. T. BOAG, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.

Messrs. V. T. Krishnamma Acharivar, Secretary to Government, Law  
Department, R. G. Grieve, Director of Public Instruction, and  
G. T. H. Bracken, Secretary to Government, Development Depart-  
ment, were also present.

**A.—SCHEMES FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE  
CURRENT YEAR.**

**I.—SCHEMES TO BE FINANCED FROM THE SURPLUS DUE TO PARTIAL  
REMISSION OF PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION.**

**(1) Additional grant to the University towards the  
travelling allowance of the members of the new University  
authorities.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—As a consequence of the University Act, 1923, the number of members of the University authorities has increased from 112 to 400, and consequently, in spite of a considerable reduction in the rate of travelling allowance, the *additional* expenditure on travelling allowances of members will amount to Rs. 33,500 in 1925-26 and to Rs. 29,000 in future years. Of this amount it is proposed to meet two-thirds from Provincial funds. The additional grant to the University for this purpose may be fixed at Rs. 20,000 a year and a supplementary grant for this amount obtained towards the grant payable in the current year.

*Extra cost.*

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring ... ..	20,000	20,000

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The Committee accepted the proposal to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 20,000 a year to the University and to move for a supplementary demand for Rs. 20,000 towards the grant for the current year.



20th August 1925]

**(2) Grant to the University of Madras towards the purchase of books for the University library.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—In December 1920 the Vice-Chancellor of the University applied for a non-recurring grant of Rs. 64,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 a year towards the purchase of books and periodicals for the University library. In 1924, the Government sanctioned the payment to the University of a non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose. The Vice-Chancellor now states that the grants already sanctioned are insufficient to purchase the books and periodicals urgently required and to develop the scientific side of the library in particular and requests that an additional non-recurring grant of Rs. 29,000 may be sanctioned for the purchase of back volumes of periodicals. Periodicals costing Rs. 13,000 are reported to be immediately available for purchase, and it is proposed to sanction this amount in the current year by obtaining a supplementary demand from the Council. The balance of Rs. 16,000 may be paid in two instalments in 1926-27 and 1927-28.

*Extra cost.*

	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Non-recurring ...	13,000	16,000	

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The proposals were accepted.

**(3) Additions to the Upper Subordinate staff in the Agricultural Department by 11 posts.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—The extension of agricultural demonstration work to new areas is considered of the first importance and one of the most essential activities of the Agricultural Department. It was proposed in connexion with the budget estimates for the current year to create 20 new posts of Upper Subordinates. But the Finance Committee then recommended the addition of only seven posts. Even so only 58 Upper Subordinates are available for demonstration work. It is therefore proposed now to create 11 additional posts so as to extend the demonstration work and to move for a supplementary demand for the amount required in the current year.

*Extra cost.*

	1925-26	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring ...	7,590	23,426

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The Committee accepted the proposal.

**(4) Acquisition of land for the paddy breeding station, Kistna.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—In connexion with Part II schemes for 1925-26, a proposal to open a paddy breeding station at Kistna was considered and a provision of Rs. 98,707 was included in the estimate for the current



[20th August 1925]

year. This sum included Rs. 86,300 for the acquisition of 50 acres of land required for the purpose at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,500 an acre. But as anticipated even then it has been found that the cost of acquisition will not be less than Rs. 2,000 an acre, and it is considered that the area of the land cannot be reduced without serious prejudice to the usefulness of the projected farm. The additional amount required is Rs. 28,200 for which a supplementary demand is proposed to be moved.

*Extra cost.*

1925-26.

RS

Non-recurring	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,200
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The Committee recommended that a supplementary demand be moved.

**(5) Appointment of compounders at three veterinary institutions, viz., Mangalore, Amalapuram and Ootacamund.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—In connexion with the Part II schemes for 1925-26, the Finance Committee placed the proposal to provide compounders for the veterinary hospitals at Amalapuram and Mangalore and for the veterinary dispensary at Kumbakonam in class III. It was found possible to find funds for only one compounder and he has been employed at Kumbakonam. The employment of compounders at the remaining two hospitals and at the hospital at Ootacamund is now considered necessary and it is proposed to employ them from September 1925.

*Extra cost.*

1925-26.

Ultimate.

RS.

RS.

Recurring	...	...	...	...	600	1,509
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The Committee recommended the employment of the three compounders from 1st September 1925 and the moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 600 towards the expenditure in the current year.

**(6) Establishment of three new veterinary dispensaries at Kavali, Conjeeveram and Karur.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—In order to accelerate the progress made in the opening of dispensaries in the Presidency, the Government resolved in 1918 to open six new dispensaries every year. Owing to financial stringency this programme could not be carried out regularly subsequent to 1921-22. In connexion with the budget estimates for 1925-26 proposals for the opening of veterinary dispensaries at six places including the three places now proposed were placed before the Finance Committee and they placed the scheme under class III. It was found possible to provide funds for only three dispensaries. It is now considered desirable that the three places omitted should be provided with dispensaries in 1925-26.



20th August 1925]

<i>Extra cost.</i>					1925-26.	Ultimate.
					RS.	RS.
Non-recurring	...	...	...	...	2,616	2,616
Recurring	...	...	...	...	2,532	6,264
Total					5,148	8,880

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The Committee approved of the proposal and recommended that a supplementary demand for Rs. 5,148 required for the current year be moved.

**(7) Addition to the touring staff in the Veterinary Department of three Assistants to be stationed at Podili, Pollachi and Pithapuram.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—In connexion with the budget estimates for 1925-26, proposals for the opening of six touring billets were placed before the Finance Committee and they placed the scheme in class III. Three touring billets have been provided for as funds were available for them. It is now proposed to open the touring billets at the remaining three places which were included in the original scheme.

<i>Extra cost.</i>					1925-26.	Ultimate.
					RS.	RS.
Non-recurring	...	...	...	...	909	909
Recurring	...	...	...	...	2,278	5,637
Total					3,187	6,546

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The Committee agreeing with the proposal recommended the moving of a supplementary demand in the current year for Rs. 3,187.

**(8) Appointment of seven additional Co-operative Inspectors in the Labour Department.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—In connexion with Part II schemes for 1925-26, it was proposed to entertain twenty additional Co-operative Inspectors in order to extend the activities of the Labour Department; but the Finance Committee placed the proposal in class III. Provision was included in the budget estimates for the current year for ten Inspectors. It is now considered necessary to employ seven additional Inspectors, four for six months and three for four months of the current year for work in the districts in which the department is already working.

<i>Extra cost.</i>					1925-26.	Ultimate.
					RS.	RS.
Recurring	...	...	...	...	2,340	7,686

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The proposal was accepted by the Committee who recommended the moving of a supplementary demand in the current year for Rs. 2,340.



[20th August 1925]

**(9) Grant of subsidies at Rs. 1,000 each to—**

- (i) the South Kanara District Co-operative Council of Supervision, and
- (ii) the Chingleput District Co-operative Federation, Limited.

*Abstract of the proposal.*—In order to accelerate the work of co-operative education and propaganda, it was proposed in connexion with the budget estimates for 1925-26 that subsidies of Rs. 1,000 each should be given to the above two organizations and of Rs. 1,200 to the Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, so as to enable them to hold at selected centres short courses of instruction on the general principles of co-operation and on the maintenance of proper accounts and the preparation of correct balance sheets. The panchayatdars of co-operative societies within ten miles of the centre will attend the courses. The Finance Committee, however, placed the proposal relating to the Provincial Co-operative Union in Class II and the other two in Class III. It is now proposed that subsidies of Rs. 1,000 each may be given to the South Kanara District Co-operative Council of Supervision and the Chingleput District Co-operative Federation, Limited.

*Extra cost.*

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring ...	2,000	2,000

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The Committee accepted the proposal and recommended that a supplementary demand for Rs. 2,000 be moved in the current year.

**(10) Employment of a silk flature demonstrator.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the Government sanctioned in March last the purchase of three Italian silk flatures for demonstration, one at the Textile Institute and the other two in mufassal areas. A demonstrator on Rs. 40 has been sanctioned for working the plant at the Textile Institute. As regards the other two plants it was originally intended, owing to financial stringency, that the sericultural assistant employed on worm-rearing should attend to this demonstration work in the mufassal areas. If sericulture and silk-rearing are to be popularised in mufassal areas, it is considered necessary to employ a separate demonstrator at Rs. 40 per month for this work. It is proposed to move for a supplementary demand for Rs. 240 required for six months in the current year.

*Extra cost.*

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring ...	240	480

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The proposal to employ a separate demonstrator with effect from the 1st September 1925 was accepted by the Committee who recommended the moving of a supplementary demand in the current year for Rs. 240.

**(11) Purchase of power drills for the pumping and boring department.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—A provision of £4,800 was made in the budget estimates for 1924-25 for the purchase of power drills for the pumping and



20th August 1925]

boring department and this amount was subsequently raised by reappropriation to £5,233. The Director-General, India Stores Department, reported in January 1925 that the full sanctioned amount could not be utilized during that year and intimated, on enquiry, that £5,200 would be required during the current year for the purpose. This intimation was received after the budget estimates for 1925-26 had been finally fixed. In addition to this carry-over, the High Commissioner reported that indents for articles, other than for power drills, that would be carried over for payment in 1925-26 would amount to £2,800. This also was finally settled after the estimates for the current year had been fixed. Thus, the present demand of £8,000 or Rs. 1,22,667 relates to items of expenditure approved last year and unavoidably carried forward to the current year. It is proposed to meet this expenditure by moving for a supplementary demand, unless it is found that any portion can be met by reappropriation.

*Extra cost.*

	1925-26.
	RS.
Non-recurring ... ..	1,22,667

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The Committee accepted the proposal and recommended that a supplementary demand be moved either for the full amount or, in case any portion of it can be found by reappropriation, for such sum as may be required to make up the full amount.

#### (12) Appointment of an additional District Educational Officer consequent on the bifurcation of the Kistna district

*Abstract of the proposal.*—The Kistna district is too heavy to be managed by a single District Educational Officer. The district has 42 secondary schools and 3,404 elementary schools for boys with a subordinate inspecting staff of 23 deputy inspectors against the average of 20 secondary schools and 1,498 elementary schools and 10 Deputy Inspectors for a district. Thus, it is clear that the volume of work devolving on the District Educational Officer of the district is about twice the average that falls to a similar officer elsewhere. As a temporary measure, however, a Personal Assistant in the Deputy Inspector's cadre has been given to the officer to relieve him of some of the routine work. The district has been divided into two for general administrative purposes and the same course may be adopted for educational purposes as well. When the scheme was placed before the Finance Committee in January last, they had no objection to the proposal but considered that a post should be abolished elsewhere. The Committee had probably in mind the proposal to abolish the post of the Agency Educational Officer. The question was considered and it has not been found practicable to abolish a post. It is, therefore, proposed to appoint, as a temporary measure, an additional District Educational Officer in the Madras Educational Service with the necessary establishment and to abolish the post of temporary Personal Assistant and an additional attender in the District Educational Office.

*Net extra cost.*

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring ... ..	4,500	10,870

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The Committee recommended the acceptance of the proposal with effect from the 1st September 1925 and the moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 4,500 required in the current year.



[20th August 1925]

**(13) Expansion of elementary education—Opening of 191 schools through private agencies in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—Under the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, local bodies have power to levy a special cess for the expansion of elementary education, but so far only 77 taluk boards have availed themselves of this power and have been opening new schools under their control. Even with the proceeds of the education cess and the equivalent Government grant paid under section 37 of the Act, many of them have not found it possible to open the schools required for the populous centres of their areas, and in such cases Government have been sanctioning subsidies over and above the contribution payable under the Act to enable such local bodies to open schools in all villages with a population of 500 and above. This procedure is not possible in the case of taluk boards not levying the cess, as they have not availed themselves of the power of taxation. And it is considered undesirable to leave the expansion of elementary education in the areas under the jurisdiction of the taluk boards which do not levy the education cess to stagnate. It is, at present, possible only through private educational agencies to open schools in school-less villages with a population of 500 and above. There are in all 1,327 villages with a population of 500 and over unprovided with schools in these areas. The scheme of expansion will be spread over a period of five years and it is reported that 191 schools may be opened in the current year. It is proposed to obtain a supplementary demand for the amount required towards grants-in-aid payable to these schools in the current year.

In order to give a stimulus and encouragement to the private agencies to start new schools, it is necessary that the existing rates of teaching grants should be raised. The teaching grant for these schools is calculated at Rs. 7 per mensem on the assumption that each school will be staffed either with a single untrained higher elementary teacher or with a lower elementary trained teacher.

<i>Extra cost.</i>		
	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
<b>Non-recurring—</b>		
Initial equipment grant at Rs. 80 per school ... ..	15,280	80 (for each new school opened in subsequent years)
<b>Recurring—</b>		
Teaching grant at Rs. 7 per mensem ... *	8,022	1,11,500
Total ...	23,302	1,11,500 + (initial equipment of new schools).

\* For 6 months only.



20th August 1925]

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The Committee supported the proposal and recommended the moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 23,302 required in the current year.

**(14) Expansion of Elementary Education—Enhanced rates of teaching grants to the existing aided schools.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—The payment of teaching grants at enhanced rates to the new schools proposed to be opened involves the question of payment of grants at the same rates to the existing aided schools also. Otherwise, the managers of the existing aided elementary schools might close their schools and open fresh schools in new centres with a view to obtain grants-in-aid at enhanced rates, and this will defeat the object, viz., the expansion of education. It is therefore proposed to revise the rates of teaching grants. The various rates suggested are as shown below :—

Qualification of the teachers.	Existing rates.	Rates proposed by the Director of Public Instruction.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Secondary trained	RS. 180	RS. 180
„ untrained	96	120
Higher elementary trained	96	120
„ untrained	72	84
Lower elementary trained	84	84
„ untrained	48	60

The rates of teaching grants proposed by the Director of Public Instruction seem to be moderate and may be accepted.

*Extra cost.*

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring ... ..	4,30,000	4,30,000

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The Committee supported the rates proposed by the Director of Public Instruction on the understanding that the revision of grants to secondary grade teachers be reconsidered in connexion with the settlement of the policy regarding the 6th, 7th and 8th standards. They also recommended the moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 4,30,000 required in the current year.

**(15) Expansion of elementary education in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—In 1924 subsidies were granted to taluk boards which levy the education tax for the opening of 839 schools in the areas under their jurisdiction. There are still

- (i) 558 villages with a population of 1,000 and over; and
- (ii) 1,558 villages with a population of 500 and over unprovided with schools in the areas of these taluk boards. Provision has been made in the



[20th August 1925]

current year's budget for the opening of 558 schools mentioned in item (i) above and of 459 schools relating to item (ii). Thus there still remain 1,099 villages under item (ii) above to be provided with schools and it is proposed to grant subsidies to the taluk boards in question for the opening of schools in 452 villages during the current year.

*Extra cost.*

	1925-26. RS.	Ultimate. RS.
Non-recurring—		
Initial equipment grant at Rs. 100 per school.	45,200	At Rs. 100 per new school to be opened in the remaining villages only in the area in which they are opened.
Recurring—		
	* 65,088	1,30,176
Total	1,10,288	1,30,176 plus initial equipment.

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The Committee supported the proposal and recommended the moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 1,10,288 required in the current year.

**(16) Opening of 287 elementary schools through private agencies in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—In the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax it is reported that there are private agencies which are willing to open schools in 287 of the villages where no schools now exist and it is proposed to accept this offer and provide necessary funds for grants-in-aid payable during the current year.

*Extra cost.*

	1925-26. RS.	Ultimate. RS.
Non-recurring—		
Initial equipment grant at Rs. 80 per school.	22,960	22,960
Recurring—		
Teaching grants ... ..	12,054	24,108
Total ...	35,014	47,068

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The Committee accepted the proposal and the moving in the current year of a supplementary demand for Rs. 35,014.

\* For six months.



20th August 1925]

**(17) Opening of classes in Printing in the Madras Trades School.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—In the past the printing trade has been content to recruit its labour generally from the members of the almost illiterate community. Consequently, it was difficult to secure better material because sufficient wages were not offered to qualified workmen. Recently, however, employers have begun to recognize that a better educated recruit gives them better workmanship and improves the quality of their work all round and have been giving considerable attention to this question. Small printing classes have been attached to one or two private firms and it is proposed that a printing class might be attached to the Madras Trades School. The course of training will comprise composing, imposing, proof-reading and machine work and will be covered in three years. The classes will be held in the evenings so as to enable intelligent youths working in different private presses to join the classes. It is proposed to begin the class from 1st September 1925 and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 8,490 is required in the current year.

(1)	<i>Extra cost.</i>		Ultimate.		
	1925-26.		1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.
	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
Non-recurring ... ..	Rs. 7,100		Rs. 7,100	Rs. 10,650	Rs. 14,200
Recurring (part-time lecturers at Rs. 10 per hour and part-time demonstrators at Re. 1 per hour, paper, ink and other contingencies).	1,390		2,780	4,170	5,560
Total	8,490 or Rs. 8,500		9,880	14,820	19,760

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The Committee accepted the proposal on the assumption that Rs. 10 is the maximum per hour for the part-time lecturers and that actual payments will depend upon qualifications. The moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 8,500 required in the current year was approved.

**(18) Grants-in-aid to industrial schools.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—Industrial education of the Presidency is at present to a large extent provided by charitable and missionary institutions and proposals to improve the efficiency of such institutions should receive the support of Government. This principle has been accepted by Government but it was not possible to make adequate grants owing to financial conditions.



[20th August 1925]

The grants sanctioned in the past years are as under :—

	RS.
1922-23 ... ..	Nil.
1923-24 ... ..	3,050
1924-25 ... ..	36,395
B.E. 1925-26 (Rs. 25,000 for building and Rs. 15,000 for equipment).	40,000

The sum of Rs. 40,000 provided in the budget is sufficient to cover only 25 per cent of the cost of buildings proposed to be erected by the various industrial schools and 25 per cent of their requirements under equipment. It is now proposed that an additional sum of Rs. 49,900 (Rs. 34,900 for building grant and Rs. 15,000 for equipment grant) may be allotted so as to enable the payment of the remaining 25 per cent of the cost of buildings and equipment to the several industrial schools.

<i>Extra cost.</i>			1925-26.	Ultimate.
			RS.	RS.
Non-recurring	...	...	49,900	49,900

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The Committee desired that information should be obtained as to the principles on which admissions are made and the number of students in each of the schools.

## II.—SCHEMES PROPOSED TO BE FINANCED FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN THE SURPLUS AVAILABLE ON ACCOUNT OF THE PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION.

### (19) Strengthening of the subordinate inspecting agency for the Mappilla schools by the appointment of a permanent additional Deputy Inspector of Schools with staff and two temporary supervisors.

*Abstract of the proposal.*—Under the scheme of reorganization of the subordinate inspecting agency in 1923, the normal jurisdiction of a Deputy Inspector of Schools was fixed at about 133 elementary schools and a staff of five deputy inspectors was assigned to the Mappilla ranges in place of three sub-assistant inspectors and five supervisors of elementary schools originally employed. The number of Mappilla schools has increased from 567 in 1923 to 843 at present, and one of the existing ranges is unusually heavy and inspection consequently suffers. The large increase in the number of schools necessitates the employment of an additional deputy inspector of schools as a permanent measure. Even after this increase two of the reconstituted ranges will comprise a larger number of schools than the maximum of 133 fixed by Government for each inspecting officer. Special steps are also necessary to accelerate the spread of elementary education among Mappilla people and it is therefore considered necessary to employ two supervisors temporarily for a period of one year in the first instance. The supervisors in addition to the pioneering work of starting elementary schools will relieve the deputy inspectors of the heavier ranges of a portion of their inspection work. The extra expenditure in the current year will be met by reappropriation.



20th August 1925]

*Extra cost.*

Recurring—		1925-26.	Ultimate.
		RS.	RS.
One Deputy Inspector and staff	...	1,627	3,610
Two temporary supervisors	...	910	1,560
Total	...	2,537	5,170

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The Committee recommended the scheme for acceptance.

**(20) Opening of a fish-curing yard in the village of Mulapeta in the Godavari district.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—The village of Mulapeta in the Gōdāvari district is 3 miles from the Uppada fish-curing yard and 4 miles from the Konapapeta fish-curing yard with a creek intervening at Ravannipalem which is unfordable at high tides and even at low tides during some months of the year. There are about 200 fishermen's houses in the village and in the adjoining hamlet of Ravannipalem. The fishermen of the place ask for the opening of a fish-curing yard in their village so as to enable them to cure all their catches more conveniently and thereby materially add to their earnings. They have also expressed their willingness to provide the necessary site and buildings at their own cost as required by the rules. The probable annual expenditure from Provincial funds will be about Rs. 1,438 and this will be covered by receipts from the sale of salt to the curers. It is, therefore, proposed to open a yard at once in the village temporarily for a year. The expenditure in the current year will be met from the sanctioned allotment under the head.

*Extra cost.*

Recurring ... .. Rs. 1,438 per annum.

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The proposal was accepted by the Committee.

**(21) Construction of quarters for the Agricultural Demonstrator and the Cotton Assistant at the Agricultural Farm, Nandyal.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—The construction of quarters for the Agricultural Demonstrator and the Assistant Agricultural Demonstrator was sanctioned in 1923 at a cost of Rs. 9,050. An Upper Subordinate has since been posted to the Farm on cotton work and there are no quarters for him in the Farm. It is therefore proposed that in lieu of the quarters proposed for the Assistant Agricultural Demonstrator quarters for the Cotton Assistant on the approved design may be constructed in order to obviate the necessity for the construction of separate quarters for the latter. The cost of the estimate for the work, as revised, will amount to Rs. 11,400 and will, therefore, have to be treated as a major work. Up to the end of February 1925 only an expenditure of Rs. 818 has been incurred on the construction of quarters for the Agricultural Demonstrator, the other work having been kept in abeyance. It is now proposed to approve the revised plans and estimates costing



[20th August 1925]

Rs. 11,400. A provision of Rs. 5,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1925-26 under 'Minor works'. The balance required for completing the work will be made in the next year's budget.

<i>Extra cost.</i>					1925-26.	1926-27.
					RS.	RS.
Non-recurring	...	...	...	...	5,000	5,600
					(already provided in the budget.)	(roundly)

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The proposal was recommended by the Committee.

### B.—PART II SCHEMES FOR 1926-27.

#### (22) Reopening of 5 elementary schools in the Godavari Agency, in (i) Akkampeta, (ii) Ballipadu, (iii) Venkatayapalem, (iv) Saripalli and (v) Rajanagaram.

The Director of Public Instruction proposes the opening of the schools in the current year on a temporary basis for a period of one year; but as no provision has been made in the current year's budget, the schools may be opened from the 1st July 1926.

<i>Extra cost.</i>					1926-27.	Ultimate.
					RS.	RS.
Non-recurring	...	...	...	...	250	250
Recurring	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,500
					<u>1,250</u>	<u>1,750</u>

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The proposal was accepted for 1926-27 But the Committee do not object, if money is available, to the scheme being given effect to this year.

#### (23) Institution of an Economics Degree Course for the Madras Colleges—Addition of a professor in the Madras Educational Service to the staff of the Presidency College, Madras.

<i>Extra cost.</i>					1926-27.	Ultimate.
					RS.	RS.
Recurring	...	...	...	...	2,000	6,345
Non-recurring	...	...	...	...	2,000	400
					<u>4,000</u>	<u>6,745</u>

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The scheme was placed by the Committee in Class II.



20th August 1925]

**C.—PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE.**

(24) The following paper was placed on the table :—

Note furnishing further information on the construction of quarters for the staff working in the Mount Stuart Forests.

FORT ST. GEORGE,  
8th August 1925.

T. E. MOIR.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR 1925-26 HELD ON TUESDAY THE 4TH AUGUST 1925 AT 12 NOON AT THE CABINET CHAMBER, FORT ST. GEORGE.

**P R E S E N T :**

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Chairman*).

M.R. Ry. C. RAMALINGA REDDI Garu, M.L.C.

„ K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN Avargal, M.L.C.

MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB Bahadur, M.L.C.

MUHAMMAD MOOSA SAHIB Bahadur, M.L.C.

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur, M.L.C.

G. T. BOAG, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.

Messrs. C. B. Cotterell, Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, V. Panduranga Rao, Deputy Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, and G. T. H. Bracken, Secretary to Government, Development Department, were also present.

**A.—SCHEMES FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE CURRENT YEAR.**

**I.—SCHEMES TO BE FINANCED FROM THE SURPLUS DUE TO PARTIAL REMISSION OF PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION.**

**(1) Grants for trunk roads damaged by floods in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Tinnevely districts.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—The cyclones in 1923 and 1924 in Ganjam and Vizagapatam and the floods in Tinnevely in 1923 seriously damaged communications in these districts. The Great Northern Trunk Road in Ganjam and Vizagapatam and the Great Southern Trunk Road in Tinnevely were badly affected. As the Government have assumed financial responsibility for trunk roads, it is necessary to provide grants in the current year for the three districts and it is proposed to sanction the payment of a portion of the grant in the current year for works for which estimates



[20th August 1925]

have so far been sanctioned. A supplementary demand will be moved for the amount required in the current year.

*Extra cost.*

District. (1)	Total estimated cost of repairs. (2)	Estimates sanctioned so far. (3)	Grants proposed to be paid in	
			1925-26. (4)	1926-27. (5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Non-recurring—				
Ganjām .. ..	95,300	49,400	20,000	29,400
Vizagapatam .. ..	9,210	9,210	9,210	..
Tinnevelly .. ..	33,320	9,820	9,820	23,50
		23,500 (awaiting sanction)		
Total ..	1,37,830	91,930	39,030	52,900

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The Committee recommended that a supplementary demand for Rs. 39,030 be moved towards the expenditure in the current year.

**(2) Grants to the Nilgiris and South Kanara District  
Boards for repair of damages to second-class roads  
by storm and floods of July 1924.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—The communications in the districts of the Nilgiris and South Kanara sustained severe damage by the storm and floods of July 1924. In accordance with the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee the Government are giving grants to district boards of half the cost of maintenance of second-class roads subject to a maximum for each district. The boards are eligible for a half-grant for the repair of the damage and it is proposed to sanction in the current year a grant for the works for which estimates have so far been sanctioned by obtaining a supplementary demand for the amount so required.

*Extra cost.*

District Boards. (1)	Estimated cost of repairs. (2)	Estimates sanctioned so far. (3)	Grants admissible. Half the amount in column (3). (4)	Grants pro- posed to be paid in 1925-26. (5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Non-recurring—				
South Kanara .. ..	3,05,110	95,120	47,560	30,000
Nilgiris .. ..	1,25,041	1,25,041	62,520	40,000
Total ..	4,30,151	2,20,161	1,10,080	70,000

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The Committee recommended that a supplementary demand for Rs. 70,000 be moved.



20th August 1925]

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FORT ST. GEORGE,  
8th August 1925.

T. E. MOIR.

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The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Chairman*).

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Messrs. C. B. Cotterell, Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, V. Panduranga Rao, Deputy Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, and G. T. H. Bracken, Secretary to Government, Development Department, were also present.

**A.—SCHEMES FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE CURRENT YEAR.**

**I.—SCHEMES TO BE FINANCED FROM THE SURPLUS DUE TO PARTIAL REMISSION OF PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION.**

**(1) Grants for trunk roads damaged by floods in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Tinnevely districts.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—The cyclones in 1923 and 1924 in Ganjam and Vizagapatam and the floods in Tinnevely in 1923 seriously damaged communications in these districts. The Great Northern Trunk Road in Ganjam and Vizagapatam and the Great Southern Trunk Road in Tinnevely were badly affected. As the Government have assumed financial responsibility for trunk roads, it is necessary to provide grants in the current year for the three districts and it is proposed to sanction the payment of a portion of the grant in the current year for works for which estimates



[20th August 1925]

the appointment was deferred for consideration until the necessity for the additional appointment was more clearly established. The Special Retrenchment Officer (Dr. Nedungadi) who visited the hospital subsequently observed that unless a junior sub-assistant surgeon was posted to help the civil assistant surgeon, who was the Deputy Superintendent, the work could not be done properly; and the Superintendent of the hospital has also stated recently that, in order to run the institution efficiently and in the proper up-to-date method, it is absolutely necessary to have a sub-assistant surgeon appointed immediately. It is therefore proposed to appoint a sub-assistant surgeon permanently in that institution. There is however no immediate extra cost, as the number of sub-assistant surgeons in service is in excess of the sanctioned cadre owing to the abolition of the leave reserve.

*Extra cost.*

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring .. .. .	Nil.	1,635

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The scheme was recommended by the Committee for acceptance.

**(5) Commission to enquire into the question of combating venereal diseases.**

*Abstract of the proposal*—The incidence of venereal diseases in India is according to expert opinion very high and the ignorance of the majority of people in this Presidency regarding them is equally great. It is generally recognized that it is the duty of Government to stimulate public opinion on public health questions including the prevention of venereal diseases. Nothing has been done in this direction beyond the establishment of a make-shift venereal clinic at the General Hospital, Madras. Before taking the necessary steps in the direction of propaganda work and establishment of venereal clinics in the Presidency town and at each district headquarters, it is intended to welcome the visit of a Commission proposed to be sent by the General Secretary of the National Council for combating Venereal Diseases, London, as the advice of such a Commission which has travelled in various countries and is thus in a favourable position to ascertain the facts will be very useful. The travelling and other incidental expenses of the Commission from England to India will be found by public subscription raised in England. The expenditure connected with their stay in this Presidency alone will have to be defrayed by Government; this is estimated approximately at Rs. 3,000 and the expenditure can be met by re-appropriation.

*Extra cost.*

	1925-26.
	RS.
Non-recurring .. .. .	3,000

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The scheme was recommended for acceptance by a majority of the Committee.



20th August 1925]

**(C) Maintenance charges of an ambulance car proposed to be presented by the Red Cross Society for the use of Women and Children's Hospital, Madras.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—The Honorary Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Madras Branch, suggests that the Ford ambulance car which is returning from the Agency operations at Narasapatam may be sent for use at the Women and Children's Hospital, Madras, provided the driver's pay, petrol charges, licence fee and the like are borne by Government at an estimated cost Rs. 2,640 a year. An ambulance car at the Women and Children's Hospital will be very useful for the transport of serious and urgent cases to that hospital; and at times it may also be utilized for conveying patients to the other hospitals in the city. At present they are brought in bullock bandies and the like and much very valuable time is wasted. The proposed offer may, therefore, be accepted. The extra expenditure in the current year will be met from the sanctioned allotment for the hospital.

The working of the ambulance will be regulated by a set of rules framed for the purpose. A uniform fee of Rs. 3 will be levied for journeys within the municipal limits of Madras City and a fee of Rs. 5 for journeys beyond them and within a radius of 9 miles from the hospital and it will be free in the case of indigent patients.

		Extra cost.	
		1925-26.	Ultimate.
		RS.	RS.
Recurring .. ..		1,540	2,640
		(will be met by reappropriation).	

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The scheme was recommended for acceptance subject to the condition that the ultimate cost of maintenance does not exceed Rs. 2,000 a year.

**(7) Appointment of a Health Officer for the Srirangam Municipality.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—In April 1924 Government provincialized the service of municipal health officers, and included with effect from that date in the provincial cadre the then existing posts of 11 municipal health officers, and agreed to meet their entire pay in the first instance from provincial funds and to recover monthly 25 per cent of the average cost of the posts together with proportionate leave and pensionary contribution from the municipal councils concerned. In pursuance of this policy 12 additional posts of municipal health officers have since been sanctioned. The Municipal Council, Srirangam, presses for the appointment in the current year of a second class health officer for the town on Rs. 100—10—200—10—300 per month subject to the conditions mentioned above. It is also considered necessary to have a health officer for the control of sanitary measures connected with the celebration of the annual Ekadesi festival at



[20th August 1925]

the centre. It is therefore proposed to sanction the appointment with effect from the 1st September 1925 and this addition to the cadre will increase the existing number from 23 to 24. The net expenditure in the current year is Rs. 275 and will be met from the sanctioned allotment :—

*Net Extra cost.*

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring .. .. .	275	1,750
Receipts (leave and pensionary contribution from the Council) .. .. .	50	100

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The Committee approved of the proposal.

**(8) Improvements to kitchen and construction of latrines for out-patients in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—The existing kitchen accommodation and arrangements are inadequate and for want of latrine accommodation the out-patients who number on an average 220 per day use the hospital compound and the adjoining public roads for the purpose. The Hon'ble Minister and His Excellency the Governor who visited the institution in 1922 and 1924 respectively have agreed that these works are urgent and should be pushed through. The plans and estimates are ready and it is proposed to provide for the work by moving for a supplementary demand for the amount required.

*Extra cost.*

	1925-26.
	RS.
Non-recurring .. .. .	13,380

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The Committee recommended the introduction of the scheme in the current year provided funds could be found; otherwise, the scheme may be brought forward as a Part II Scheme for 1926-27.

**(9) Grants-in-aid to Industrial Schools.**

*Abstract of the proposal.*—Please see item (18) of the Proceedings of the first meeting held on the 3rd August 1925.

*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The consideration of the subject was postponed to the next meeting of the Committee.



### B.—PART II SCHEMES FOR 1926-27.

(10) Formation of a separate permanent river conservancy division for the Cauvery and the Coleroon with headquarters at Trichinopoly.

1926-27.

Ultimate.

RS.

Rs.

Recurring	..	..	..	29,920	55,398
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*Recommendation of the Committee.*—The scheme was postponed for consideration along with other Part II schemes for 1926-27.

(11) The following papers were placed on the table :—

- (i) G.O. Mis. No. 368, Judicial, dated 30th June 1925, regarding the transfer of a portion of Mambalam and Kodambakam villages from the jurisdiction of the Saidapet taluk police station, Chingleput district, to that of Teynampet and Nungambakam police stations in the Madras City.
- (ii) G.O. Mis. No. 648, Revenue, dated 2nd May 1925, sanctioning the appointment of a wholetime assistant on Rs. 85 per mensem for a period of two years to assist the Agricultural Chemist in the investigation of the method of storage of hemp drugs.
- (iii) G.O. No. 581, Finance, dated 10th July 1925, regarding the publication and the distribution of the Madras Budget Manual.
- (iv) G.O. No. 715, Public, dated 29th July 1925, regarding the creation of a temporary appointment of Collector and District Magistrate for a period not exceeding three weeks in connexion with the study of the administration of cantonment lands for discussion with the Government of India.

FORT ST. GEORGE,  
12th August 1925.

T. E. MOIR.



